The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY OCT. 12, 1892. NO. 28

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

JOHN G. GILLAM.

BEVERLEY BELLS.

Hark! Hark!
Beverley Bells are ringing,
Are ringing o'er the lea,
Their clear tones fill the twilight chill
With clanging melody.
There's a white face at a window,
There's a sad heart in the town;
Is that a bride by the gray fireside,
Clad in a wedding gown?
Ring, Bells of Beverley,
Ring on as ye rang then;
There is no mirth in Heaven or earth,
No truth in the hearts of men!

Hark! Hark!
Beverley Bells are ringing,
O'er twilit square and street;
'Twas years ago they once rang so,
And Oh, the dream was sweet!
He is not dead, but faithless—
She donned her gown in vain;
Though her heart may break for his false sake,
He will not come again!
Ring, Bells of Beverley,
Ring on as ye rang then;
There is no mirth in heaven or earth,
No truth in the hearts of men!

Hush! Hush!
Beverley Bells are dying
Upon the still night air;
There's a figure at the threshold,
There's a footfall on the stair,
Regretting, grieving, yearning
For the love of days gone by,
He has come at last to redeem the past—
Why makes she no reply?
Ring, Bells of Beverley,
For a broken spirit passed,
For a weary breast that has found its rest,
And a soul at peace at last!
—Clifton Bingham in London Theater.

Atlantis.

Just now, when we are on the verge of the quadricentennial of Columbus' great discovery, and its magnificent celebration, it is interesting to notice what tradition has to say of a pre-Columbian knowledge of our hemisphere. The stories of St. Brendon, of Ireland, Eric, of Norway, besides those of some others from Wales, Iceland, and even China are fanciful enough, but by far the most romantic of all is the myth of Atlantis, the lost continent:

It is mentioned as an island in the western ocean by Plato and other classical writers. Plato's authority for the story is rather unique. In the "Timæus" he makes Critias say that his grandfather told him that Solon told him that an Egyptian priest told him that he learned it from his ancestors. The fidelity of a police report could scarcely be expected after such a filtration, but all the delightfulness of romance is gained.

Professor Jowett, of Oxford, in his introduction to the "Timæus" says: "Solon had been told that the most famous of all the Athenian exploits was the overthrow of the island Atlantis. This was the continent lying over against the Pillars of Hercules (the Strait of Gibraltar), in extent greater than Asia (the province), and Lybia put together, and was the passage to other islands and to another continent, of which the Mediterranean sea was only the harbor; and within the pillars of the empire of Atlantis reached to Egypt and Tyrrhenia. This mighty power was arrayed against Egypt and Hellas (Greece), and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Then did your city fight bravely, and won renown over the whole earth. For at the peril of her own existence, and when the other Hellenes had deserted her, she repelled the invader, and of her own accord gave liberty to all the nations within the pillars. A little while afterwards there was a great earthquake, and your warrior race all sank into the earth; and the island of Atlantis also disappeared into the sea. This is the explanation of the shallows which are found in that part of the Atlantic Ocean."

Such is the story of Atlantis. Tradition afterward embellished this simple tale and described the people of this lost continent as possessed of a civilization higher than the world has ever seen elsewhere. The Canary Islands, the Azores, and even the islands of Great Britain were said to be the fragmentary remains of this submerged land, and mediæval story told how the other half remained above water and became the "new world which Columbus gave to Castile and Leon."

This nebulous romance, however, does not detract very much from the glory of the great Genoese. —*The Voice.*

Homes for Workingmen.

Thanks to high wages and low cost of living, many workingmen who read these lines own their own homes. In Philadelphia, as far back as four years ago, nearly two hundred thousand artisans enjoyed this inestimable benefit. Contrast this with the most favored country of Europe, England, and her notable city of Leeds, where only a few hundreds are similarly situated. In fact, we speak from personal experience when we say that throughout the whole of Great Britain the same paucity of home-owning artisans is apparent. In America the exact reverse is the case. To write such an article is gratifying to editor and readers alike.

For what can be a more laudable ambition to the man "whose brow is wet with honest sweat" than to be his own landlord? Maybe the first struggles to save are severe ones, and some self-denial is embodied in every shingle which makes the roof-tree.

Let it be so! Is not the discipline good, and does not the man who builds his own home often go on to make further provision for the rainy day?

At any rate, good reader, you can accomplish no wiser, more beneficent purpose for wife and little ones than to secure your house and lot. The difficulties and troubles which knock at every door will knock at yours. But no grasping landlord can hurry you and yours into the winter's cold or sell the family heirlooms to pay the rent.

Nor is the purely financial aspect the only one. Your own possession is *home*, as no rented building will ever be. Around it cling fondest associations and tenderest memories; every nail driven into its timber, paint brush put upon its walls, tree planted in the garden, is a matter of honest congratulation to the happy owner.

Good citizenship arises out of owning your own home. Men who have given such hostages to fortune, who have a stake in the country, do not favor anarchy and riot. They have learned that the land at large is the golden circle of unity containing that precious little jewel, *home*. So is it that the home-owner is the home-lover, and the home-lover is the honest and true American. We are fully persuaded that, in advocating the necessity of every toiler securing his few feet and the building upon them, we are pleading for that which makes for truest individual and national weal, for the happiness not of the many as opposed to the few, or vice versa, but of "one and all." The full measure of freedom has not been tasted until every genuine American is domiciled where winter's rude blasts and summer's fierce heat can never come to conquer—*Home, sweet home*—*N. Y. Ledger.*

October Twenty-first.

Congress has changed the date for the national public-school celebration of Columbus Day from October 12 to October 21, in the interest of scholarly accuracy. It is little to the credit of those who have planned for the Exposition that this was not thought of earlier. There is quite a little excitement at the change in certain quarters, not a few teachers rebelling at the change, saying that they have always taught that Columbus discovered America October 12, and that there is no occasion to introduce the "time change" into the matter. These teachers seem to forget that Washington was born February 11, but that we have always celebrated February 22 as his birthday. Forefather's Day is also celebrated on the changed date. The calendaric reform took place October 4, 1582, that day being styled October 15, ten days being dropped because of the accumulated errors of the Julian calendar, which assumed that there were exactly 365¼ days in a year, which was 11 minutes and 14 seconds too much. They knew it was not exact, but supposed that so slight a difference could signify nothing, but it amounted to three days in 400 years or ten days by 1582. As the discovery of America was before 1500 there are but nine days to omit, making October 12 October 21. As at present arranged, the fair grounds are to be dedicated October 12, because no one thought of the discrepancy until the bill had passed Congress. Whether that be changed or not, the schools will celebrate the corrected day. Between now and then the whole subject of the changed date should be taught.

The Height of the Tallest Man.

Turner, the naturalist, declared that he once saw, upon the coast of Brazil, a race of gigantic savages, one of whom was 12 feet in height. M. Thevet, of France, in his description of America, published at Paris in 1575, asserted that he saw and measured the skeleton of a South American which was 11 feet 5 inches in length. The Chinese are said to claim that in the last century there were men in their country who measured 15 feet in height. Josephus mentioned the case of a Jew who was 10 feet 2 inches in height. Pliny tells of an Arabian giant, Gabara, 9 feet 9 inches, the tallest man in the days of Claudis. John Middleton, born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the time of James I., was 9 feet 3 inches in height; his hand was 17 inches long and 8½ inches broad, says Dr. Plott in his "History of Staffordshire." The Irish giant, Murphy, contemporary with O'Brien, was 8 feet 10 inches. A skeleton in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is 8 feet 6 inches in height, and that of Charles Byrne in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, London, is 8 feet 4 inches. The tallest living man is Chang-tu Sing, the Chinese giant. His height is 8 feet 3 inches.—*Ex.*

A New Invention.

Americans set the pace in invention and teach the world the easiest and best way to do a thing but they are not too enterprising or proud to learn from others. They will soon take a lesson in making horse-shoes from the Germans. It will be a startling lesson, too, for the blacksmiths in the Rhine country have discovered a decided innovation in hoof-wear. Instead of the horse-shoe being simply a piece of curved iron, Germans now make part of the shoe rope. The shoe is made of malleable iron, and on the bottom is a deep groove, running from end to end. In this groove tightly fits the new feature of the shoe—a piece of tarred rope. The rope is about three-quarters of an inch thick. The strands are firmly twisted, and the application of tar makes the bit of hawser tough and durable, yet soft enough to afford the horse a relief unknown with the ordinary shoe. The shoe is fastened to the hoof by four nails driven through the rope on each side. The tarred rope resting on the pavement gives the horse a firm grip on the ground, and as it makes the shoe much lighter and infinitely more comfortable than iron its advantage is readily apparent. The new invention increases the horse's pulling power and saves its hoofs a deal of the hard wear which cannot but result from the iron shoe pounding the rough pavements.

An Ordinance

To Prevent the Obstruction and Driving upon Sidewalks, and Coasting, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION I. Be it enacted &c., That, if any person shall ride, lead or drive any horse, cow, or other like animal or animals, or drive any wagon, cart or other carriage or vehicle, or push, draw or drag any heavily laden wheelbarrow or truck over or upon the pavement, footways or gutters now made, or that hereafter may be made, or are being or preparing to be made, in any of the streets, alleys or public highways of the borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Pa., except in passing into alleys or lots; or in any other manner break down, injure or destroy the same; or shall throw or suffer to be thrown, any wood, coal or other heavy thing to the injury thereof, or shall in any way obstruct the free passage of water in any gutters of the borough; or shall fasten any horse or other animal in such a situation that it can and does move around on the pavement, footway or gutter; or shall feed or milk any cow or cows thereon; or shall suffer or permit anything that may tend to obstruct the free passage along said pavements or footways, to be and remain upon the same, opposite his, her or their house, lot or residence, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction of either of the said offences before the Chief Burgess or the Assistant Burgess, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar, for the use of the borough and costs.

SEC. II. If any person shall coast on or upon any sidewalk, pavement or footway of the borough, to the injury or annoyance of any of the inhabitants of the borough, every such person so offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five dollars for the use of borough and costs; the parent or guardian of children under fifteen years of age shall be accountable for such child or children respectfully under their care, and shall be proceeded against according to law, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, the person so offending shall be committed to the borough lock-up or county jail not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Enacted by Council of Mapleton borough at a regular meeting held Sept. 26, 1892.

Attest: J. N. SWOPE, Secretary. R. N. MCCARL, Chief Burgess.

Eleven Thousand Words on a Postal.

A leading Paris paper, the Eclair, is offering a gold medal as a prize to the finest writer, without distinction of nationality, writes a correspondent. It is not literary merit that is wanted, as the above announcement would lead one to suppose. The prize giving editor merely wants to know how many words can be written on a piece of paper. Replies have already been sent in. A Belgian officer has accomplished the feat of putting 2187 words on a post card. A Marseilles gentleman has distanced him, having crowded on a card of the same size, 2860 words, representing an article of M. Starcey and a poem of Deputy Clovis Hughes, both legible without a magnifying glass, though not, I imagine, without a good pair of eyes. The above feats are nothing beside that of another competitor for the gold medal, a Government clerk, M. Survigny, who has on a post card written out an official directory, from the President and his household down to the members of the Paris Municipal Council—altogether 6000 words. He spent twenty-eight hours over this at leisure moments, and worked with the naked eye. But he is capped by Sergeant Lethorel, Secretary of the 127th Infantry, who announces that he will shortly produce a post card with a collection of articles ammounting to 11,000 words.

As an art small writing has been killed by photography. Microscopic photography was simply invaluable to France during the seige of Paris, when carrier pigeons were daily sent out with 10,000 private letters photographed on a pellicle two inches square rolled up in a quill. There are still, however, plenty of amateurs, some of them distinguished and even illustrious. I may mention, for instance, Alphonse Daudet, who has often out of fun written original newspaper columns on a leaf of cigarette paper.

Fertile Alaska.

The nature of the whole land can be roughly divided into three conditions: Snow and ice fields bury the coast range and choke up every hollow; to the immediate north the valleys are rocky and barren, but the vast interior beyond is richly clothed in luxuriant vegetation. The scientific authorities theoretically mapped out giant ice fields as spreading over the entire land from the Fairweather and Mount St. Elias ranges north almost to the valley of the Yukon.

Colossal heights mantled in never-melting snows tower thousands of feet in the air, but within the shadow of these mighty uplands, in the sheltered hollows beneath, lie immense valleys carpeted in richest grasses, and gracefully tinted with wild flowers. Here in the summer a genial clime is found, where strawberries and other wild fruits ripen to luxuriance, where there are four and a half months of summer and seven and a half of winter. In June and July the sun is lost below the horizon only for a few hours, and the temperature, though chilly at night, has an average of sixty-five degrees in the daytime.—Century.

I Can Walk a Mile

Easily, although for a long time before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla *I could not walk a step.* I had a terrible running sore on my leg, resulting from milk leg. Nothing did me any good till I began taking *Hood's Sarsaparilla.* The pain ceased wholly, the dark color disappeared, the sore has healed, and the limb is perfectly healthy." Mrs. C. A. Asbell, Avon, Mass.

Mrs. Chas. Asbell.

Hood's Pills should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, they are preferred.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Biliousness,

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn or dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion,

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pains in the heart.

Loss of Appetite,

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

TENNYSON IS DEAD.

England's Poet Laureate Expires at Haslemere.

A Sketch of His Long and Brilliant Literary Life.

LORD TENNYSON.

Alfred, Lord Tennyson, is dead. The Poet Laureate of England passed away quietly in his home at Haslemere, where he had been lying at the point of death for three weeks. On the last night the household at Aldworth, his country seat, remained up watching at the bedside and waiting for his death. Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Dabbs, Lady Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson and an old family servant were in the sick chamber at the fatal moment. His death was painless, and he retained consciousness until the end.

Sketch of His Career.

Alfred Tennyson, the first Baron Tennyson, was born August 6, 1809, at the rectory of Somersby, a quiet village of Lincolnshire, England. He was the fourth of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. His ancestry is described as a good one, and industrious genealogists have traced his lineage back through many noble names to King Edward I.

His father, the Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, was then the rector of Somersby.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche, vicar of Louth. From his father Alfred received his early education, including an intimacy with out-of-door nature, and practice in verse-making. Later he was sent with his elder brother Charles to a grammar school at Louth.

In 1829 Alfred entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where his tutor was Whewell, and his comrades included Thackeray, Milnes (Lord Houghton), Spedding, Trench, Alford, Kemble and Kinglake. He took the Chancellor's prize there (1829) for a poem on a given subject—"Timbuctoo"—and he seems to have been looked upon by all who knew him as a scholar of rare promise; but he did not graduate, and for a number of years after leaving the University he led an extremely quiet and meditative life, avoiding society, but enjoying the occasional visits of a few intimate friends, among whom Arthur Hallam, the son of the historian, was the dearest and the most brilliant.

Before he left the University he published his first avowed volume, a little collection of "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical" (London 1830). After the publication of his second volume (1832) Tennyson remained silent for ten years.

"The Princess," his first long poem, appeared in 1847. In the year of the publication of "In Memoriam" (1850) Tennyson received, with universal approval, the appointment of Poet Laureate, in succession to Wordsworth. Five years later he gave us "Maud," which was more vehemently discussed than any of his previous productions.

The personality of Tenuyson is unknown to the general public, he having, with increased care and energy as age advanced, shut himself up in the privacy of his house and grounds.

Lord Tennyson at one time made a practice of running up to London at least once a year, and roaming about, as far as possible unrecognized, but no one could pass him by without turning to look at one of the strangest figures that ever trod the streets of modern London. A tall, round-shouldered man, growing stout in these later years, he always walked with a stick, and gave the impression that he was not entirely free from gout. A long beard covered his face, and he looked out through a pair of large spectacles upon a world which, on the whole, he was rather inclined to despise. In supplement of his spectacles there dangled across the somewhat shabby-looking tweed dustcoat a pair of gold-rimmed pince-nez. The tweed dustcoat, in color a musty red, was evidently an acquaintance of many years, and had now grown too tight for him across the chest, over which it was, nevertheless, determinedly buttoned. Dark trousers, with gaiters over his thickened boots, and a broad brimmed felt hat, probably older by some years than the tweed dustcoat, completed the dress of the Poet Laureate when last he was seen strudily plodding across Regent's Park.

In 1884 Tennyson was created Baron Tennyson in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was Poet Laureate until his death and an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1855 and was patron of the living of Grasby Vicarage, Lincolnshire, of which his brother Charles was curate from 1835 until his death in 1879. In 1850 he married Emily, daughter of Henry Sellwood, Esq. Lord Tennyson had two children—Hallam and Lionel. Hallam was born on August 11, 1852, and was educated at Marlborough College and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, in 1884, Audrey Georgiana Florence, daughter of Charles John Boyle, and granddaughter of the Vice-Admiral Courtenay Boyle, third son of the seventh Earl of Cork. She was then thirty years old. They have no children. Lionel was born in 1854 and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. On February 28, 1878, he married Eleanor Mary Bertha, only child of Frederick Locker, the poet, and his first wife, Lady Charlotte Christian Bruce, daughter of the seventh Earl of Elgin, who is famous as an ambassador and for his collection of marbles. Lionel served some time in the India Office and died in India on April 20, 1886, leaving three sons—Alfred Browning Stanley, born 1878; Charles Bruce Locker, born 1879, and Michael Sellwood, born 1883.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

JAPAN has 550 newspapers.

THE world has 4500 paper mills.

LONDON shelters 5,000,000 people.

SWEDEN has 2900 school gardens.

NEW YORK has fifteen National banks.

CALIFORNIA resorts are opening up for the winter

THE receipts of wheat for September were the largest on record.

THE dairy school of the Georgia Experiment Station is a success.

THE British Cabinet decided not to occupy and annex Uganda, Africa.

ABOUT $250,000,000 is invested in this country in electric street railroads.

THERE is a scarcity of corn in Mexico and the people threaten to revolt in consequence.

ANOTHER mill for grinding only American corn is to start up in Hamburg, Germany.

UNITED STATES four per cent. bonds are now selling at 115, which is the lowest price since 1881.

A RUSSIAN mail train was held up by robbers near Krowka and $250,000 and much valuable baggage stolen.

THE drought in New Mexico is so great that the United States troops at Fort Stanton are not allowed to wash.

THE Georgia cotton crop will be about seventy per cent. of the average. The acreage has been reduced this year.

SECRETARY RUSK officially declares that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

NEWS from Bering Sea is that nearly all the seal poaching is being done by British vessels, threatening the destructing of the industry.

SOME of the Scotch members of the British Parliament are threatening to desert Gladstone if he does not devote more attention to their affairs and less to those of the Irish

A PUBLIC reception was given to Lieutenant Peary, Mrs. Peary and the members of the expedition and of the relief party at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

JAMES W BABCOCK, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was willed several million dollars three years ago by an uncle on condition that he marry within five years. Mr Babcock has just taken a wife unto himself.

THIS year's crop of sugar beets in Bohemia is expected to be fifteen to twenty per cent, less than that of 1891. Heavy rains have somewhat brightened the prospects, but the prices of raw sugar are still tending higher.

IN several localities in Washington there are animals running wild which have descended from domestic ancestors. In Pacific, Chehallis and Mason Counties there is a remnant of a herd of wild cattle, which have roamed through the woods and over the prairies of that portion of the State for years.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LONDON has 4000 letter carriers.

AGRICULTURE employs 3,000,000 Italian women.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND Clyde (Scotland) shipbuilders are out of work.

CHINESE manufacturers and laborers control almost the entire shoe industry of California.

THE Temescat tin mine in California has paid off its thirty-five employes and shut down for good.

THE strength of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, according to the latest report, is 26,000.

DURING the last financial year a profit was made in the Scotch prisons of $20,16[illegible] out of the labor of the prisoners.

THIS year the German-American Typographia has had fifty per cent. more unemployed members to support than last year.

MOSES BOYD, aged seventy-eight, is conductor on a suburban train from Dedham, Mass., to Boston, and is probably the oldest conductor in the country.

IT is stated that there have been over 700 workmen killed on the World's Fair grounds, 342 having met death in the construction of the Fine Arts Building.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND cotton looms in Ghent, Belgium, have been stopped in consequence of the stagnation in trade. The stoppage will cause great misery among the working people.

A BANKER at Melbourne, Australia, was recently fined $25,000 and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for swindling working people out of their earnings by land dealings. Another got a dose of $2500 and four years.

VARIOUS railroad organizations, including the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen, Railway Conductors and Switchmen, have organized a Railway Employes' Industrial Banking Union, with a guaranteed capital of $100,000.

IN Austria the wages per week of seven days average as follows: Men, women and young people over fifteen years old, $1.86; males (men and young people), $2.37; men, $2.45; females (women and young women), $1.45; women, $1.49.

WINDLE'S FAST RIDE.

He Breaks All Records for a Mile on a Bicycle.

The ascendancy of the bicycle over the horse was again demonstrated on the Hampden Park track, Springfield, Mass., when W. W. Windle made a mile from a flying start in 2:02 2-5, thus beating the trotting record of 2:04 made by Nancy Hanks. It was not an ideal day for record breaking. A stiff breeze was blowing from the north, but the plucky rider was determined to smash a record, and it went.

Windle had as pacemakers W. F. Murphy, Harry Wheeler and W. S. Campbell on a triplet who took him around the first half, when he was picked up by Charles Dorntge, Riverside Smith, and H. B. Arnold, also a triplet, who took him to the three-quarter pole. At that point he was met by Ed Nelson, who finished with him.

The time by quarters was: First quarter, 0:29 2-5; half, 0:59 4-5; three-quarters, 1:30 4-5; mile, 2:02 3-5.

THE "SOO" CANAL.

Canada Will Pay an Extra $250,000 to Expedite the Work.

The Canadian Dominion Government has come to an agreement with Hugh Ryan, contractor for the construction of the Canadian "Soo" Canal, by which he binds himself to have the "Soo" Canal completed by the opening of navigation, 1894, two years ahead of contract time.

It is understood that the hurrying of the work through will cost something in the vicinity of $25[illegible],000 over the contract price.

CRESPO WINS.

He Defeats the Venezuelan Government Forces at Los Teques.

A cablegram from La Guayra, Venesuela, says: A desperate battle has just taken place at Los Teques, a small town on the railroad line to Valencia, at a distance about equal between that place and Caracas.

Six hundred were killed and many high Government officials captured. Crespo has struck another decisive blow, which, following upon his previous successes since the revolution began in last March, means victory for the Crespitas.

Caracas was more than ever excited, for at a distance of but ten miles from its city limits, Crespo had signally defeated the Government forces. Crespo announced his determination to enter the capital next day.

From details received the fight was a most bloody one, 600 men being left dead on the field of battle. Considering the size of the contending armies, this indicates serious fighting on both sides. But stubborn as was the resistance of the Government levies, they had to fly before the Crespitas and were utterly routed.

Crespo had at his disposal some 14,000 men, including 6000 brought to him by General Colino, who joined him some days ago at Valencia.

Under Crespo were Generals Vegas and Quintana, who started, some days ago, by different roads, on the way to Caracas, their objective point.

The revolutionist general possessed twelve pieces of artillery and had the assistance of several Americans, besides that of General Widener, a German, and General Betalli, an Italian.

General Pulido, an uncle of the acting President, was in command of the Government forces, numbering 6000, and went to Los Teques, to take up a position in order to repel Crespo's advance on the capital, which was thus denuded of troops. This defeat robs Acting President Villegas Pulido of his army.

All the Government officials at Los Teques and those accompanying the Presidential army were reported to be prisoners in Crespo's camp.

Crespo has made a formal demand for the surrender of the Capital of Venezuela.

Americans residing there feel somewhat secure, as the Chicago is close in shore, with her guns loaded and trained and ready to protect Uncle Sam's subjects.

RUSSIA'S RIGHT DENIED.

The Canadian Government Takes Possession of a Seized Schooner.

The Canadian Dominion Government has instructed Collector Milne, of Victoria, British Columbia, to take possession of the sealing schooner Olsen, recently seized by the Russian cruisers, and hand her over to the owners.

The Olsen was among the sealers captured by the Russians, on the understanding that seventeen men of the crews of the seized sealers would be taken back to Victoria. The Russian Government gave the Olsen to Captain Copp, who, on arriving at Victoria, claimed the ownership of the vessel.

The restitution of the vessel to her Canadian owner is a repudiation on the part of the Dominion Government of Russia's right to confiscate the vessel.

AN ARMY ROUTED.

Two Hundred Dahomeyans Killed in a Battle With the French.

A decisive battle has been fought in Dahomey, Africa, in which the rebellious natives were defeated. It is officially announced that the Dahomeyans left 200 dead, among them twenty Amazons, close to the French lines. The total loss of the Dahomeyans is unknown. The French lost eight killed and thirty-three wounded.

The battle was fought near Ghede. The natives held their position in the forest for nearly two hours. They were well armed with Winchesters and Snider repeating rifles, many of which they left on the field in their flight. This defeat, it is believed, will accomplish the alienation of the party of the nobles from King Behanzin.

AFTER BUFFALO HUNTERS.

Enraged Settlers Swear That They Will Shoot Them on Sight.

Gordon Land, Colorado State Game Warden, who has been with one of the parties which are in pursuit of hunters who have been killing buffalo in Lost Park, has returned to Denver. He reports that about half of the herd of thirty buffaloes have been killed, and the hunters have not yet been captured.

He says the settlers near the park are wild with excitement and have joined in pursuit of the hunters. The punishment provided by the law for killing these animals is so very lenient that the settlers have determined to take the matter in their own hands and swear that they will kill the hunters if they capture them.

A METEOR IN COURT.

An Interesting Case of Ownership Decided in Iowa.

The Supreme Court in Iowa has affirmed the Winnebago Meteor case. In May, 1890, an aerolite, weighing sixty-six pounds, fell on a farm of John Goddard. Peter Hoagland dug it up and sold it to H. V. Winchel as his own for $100.

Goddard sued, claiming that as the stone fell on his land it became his and Hoagland had no right to it. The District Court decided in Goddard's favor, holding that the meteor became part of the soil. The defence was that it was movable and, being unclaimed by the owner, belonged to the finder.

JONES IS RE-ELECTED.

Again Chosen as Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

Wilson Jones, the present Governor of the Choctaw Nation, has been declared elected in session at Tuscahoma, Indian Territory, as Governor for the two ensuing years, he having received a majority of seventy-five of all votes cast.

Everything is quiet at present, but no one knows what the outlook will be, as there is sure to be some dissatisfaction from the opposition party, and if any outbreak should occur all the military forces in the Territory will be powerless to prevent serious trouble between the two parties.

Cowards in the Dark.

"I was in the British army when a young man," said an Englishman the other day, "and was stationed for some time in India. Our Colonel, an old campaigner who had won his spur in the Crimea, became involved in a difficulty with a fellow officer, and a duel was the result. The Colonel, being the challenged party, selected pistols as the weapons and elected that the affair should occur in a darkened room. We secured a room twenty feet square, closed every crevice that would admit light, placed our men in corners diagonally opposite and withdrew. Each man was provided with three charges and when these were exhausted we rushed in to gather up the mutilated remains. Each man stood erect and soldier-like in the corner untouched, but directly behind the head of the Colonel's opponent were the three bullet holes made by the Colonel's pistol. 'How is this'? said a grizzled old Major. 'Had you been standing here when those shots were fired you would have been killed.' The culprit was compelled to admit that he had dropped to one knee. 'You are a coward, sir, and unfit for the company of soldiers and gentlemen,' snorted the Major. 'Hold on, Major,' said the Colonel. 'It is a stand off. While he was on his knees in one corner I was on my stomach in the other.'"—New York Dispatch.

Wonderful Blades.

The most wonderful weapons in history, uniting miraculous sharpness with wonderful elasticity, are undoubtedly the blades of Damascus.

The sabre of Japan, though as hard as a diamond, with an edge so acute that it will go through a pillow or a poker as if it were air, cannot compete with the old Syrian swords, because it has no elasticity. This elasticity is not altogether a lost art, as to-day one may see in Toledo, Spain, blades packed in coils like watch springs.

Swords have been made during the present century in Russia that rivaled in edge and bending qualities the famous Damascus blades. At the imperial factory of Ziatoust, in the Urals, some have been turned out which bend till the point touches the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar. More than this no blade has ever done, or can do. —Yankee Blade.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

N Y N U—41

MOTHER'S FRIEND

LESSENS PAIN—INSURES SAFETY to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

My wife, after having used Mother's Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was stronger in one hour than in a week after the birth of her former child. J. J. McGoldrick,
Beans Sta., Tenn.

Mother's Friend robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw.
Mrs. L. M. Ahern, Cochran, Ga.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

TWO adjoining frame stables in New York City were wrecked by flames and fifty-two horses were burned to death.

THE court of last resort has decided that Thomas A. Edison is the inventor of the incandescent lamp. This means that the Edison Electric Light Company will be enriched by many thousands of dollars. The decision was handed down in the United States Circuit of Appeals, New York City, Justices Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman sitting.

THE second quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs met in the Academy of Music, New York City. Representatives of 5200 organizations were present. Chauncey F. Black, President of the National Association, opened the meeting. General P. A. Collins presided and ex-President Grover Cleveland delivered the address of welcome.

PATRICK EGAN, United States Minister to Chile, arrived at the Port of New York from Santiago, bringing with him the draft of a new claims treaty between the United States and Chile and $75,000 awarded to the families of the murdered Baltimore seamen.

MUSIC HALL and Faneuil Hall, in Boston, held large audiences when the Republicans of Massachusetts ratified their State and National tickets. Whitelaw Reid, Governor McKinley and Lieutenant-Governor Haile were present. Mr. Reid made the principal speech. That same night the Republicans of New York held a mass-meeting in Cooper Union at which speeches were made by Senator Hiscock and Congressman Boutelle, of Maine.

BUFFALO, N. Y., had a hail storm, followed by a light snow. A flurry also occurred at Rochester, and a slight fall at Schenectady. A storm at Carthage, N. Y., made thing unpleasant at the fair there. Two inches fell in the Catskills, covering the ground from Delhi to Big Indian.

WOBURN, Mass., celebrated the Two Hundredth and Fiftieth anniversary of her founding.

THE Rhode Island Republican State Convention was organized with George A. Littlefield, of Providence, as Chairman, and Eugene F. Warner, of Coventry, Secretary. The platform approved the National Convention platform.

THE jury in the Delamater cases at Meadville, Penn., found a verdict of guilty as to George Wallace Delamater, and not guilty as to G. B. Delamater and T. A. Delamater. The charge upon which ex-Senator Delamater is convicted is statutory embezzlement.

THE cigarette factory of Kinney Brothers, in New York City, was wrecked by a fire, causing a loss of $250,000.

HARRY KERNELL, the well known Irish comedian, has been pronounced insane, and is now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, New York City.

WILLIAM A. RUNK, of the large dry goods firm of Darlington, Runk & Co., of Philadelphia, Penn., and a director in the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, committed suicide. His life was insured for $580,000.

AT the continuation of the 250th anniversary exercises of the settlement of Woburn, Mass., Secretary of State Foster represented the President and delivered a speech in his stead.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has approved the selection of the site at Walnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, Penn., for the new United States Mint. The property will cost $800,000.

GEORGE SCHAEFER, an engineer, and Richard Johnston, his fireman, were suffocated in a mine at Sandy Creek, Penn., by smoke from their engine and foul air.

South and West.

RETURNS up to midnight after the election indicated the election of the entire Democratic ticket in Florida by 19,000 majority. The People's Party polled less than 8000 votes.

GUY HELM shot his two nephews fatally at Fremont, Iowa, the result of a family fued over the division of an estate.

THE Utes have crossed the Colorado State line and are committing depredations.

JOE BARCO, who murdered Mrs. Frank Sanderlin, was lynched at Camden, N. C.

GOVERNOR E. B. WINANS presided over the Michigan Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Lansing and nominated a candidate for Chief Justice and filled vacancies on the State ticket.

TWO white men named Ben Watkins and J. D. Davis and a colored man were killed by a band of four robbers and horse thieves, five miles west of Deny, Miss. Watkins and Davis keep a country store, and the outlaws attempted to rob it.

ALEXANDER BELL, colored, attempted to assault a white woman at Montpelier, Tenn. On his way to jail next morning he was taken from the Sheriff, hanged to a tree, and his body riddled with bullets.

GEORGIA elected a Governor, State officers and a full General Assembly ticket. For Governor and State officers there were two tickets in the field, one of which was the straight Democratic ticket and the other the People's Party ticket. The Democrats carried the State by a majority estimated at over 60,000.

A FREIGHT train met with a bad accident about sixty miles west of Council Grove, Kan., caused by the train going through the burning bridge. The engineer, C. T. Peffer, a son of United States Senator Peffer, and Clint Howard, a fireman, were both instantly killed.

ROSCOE MARABLE, colored, was hanged at Lafayette, Ga., for killing the Rev. Nehemiah Witt. Twenty-five hundred persons were present when the drop fell.

AN incendiary fire destroyed fifteen business houses, the jail, the Alliance store and the newspaper office of Butler, the Third Party leader, in Wilmington, N. C.

THE Prohibitionists of Alabama have put out a full Electoral ticket, making the fourth in the field, and have nominated B. M. Brazeal, of Birmingham, for Congress, in the Ninth District, making six Congressional candidates in that district alone.

MRS. WILLIAM SHARPE, an insane woman, of Cootesville, Ind., poured coal oil on her husband while he slept, and then applied a match, burning him to death. Sharpe endeavored to escape, but the woman opposed his efforts and was herself fatally burned.

Washington.

CHARLES L. JONES, a Chief of Division in the Treasury Department, dropped dead in the Treasury building while at work. He was from Ogdensburg, N. Y., and had been in the Treasury Department thirty years.

A CABLEGRAM was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Walker, on the United States steamship Chicago, at La Guayra, Venezuela, stating that all was quiet there. The Chicago will remain in Venezuelan waters until she receives further orders from Washington.

DEPARTING from a custom that has been in vogue for many years, Postmaster-General Wanamaker issued an order modifying the postal regulations and directing that hereafter the mails must be made up and dispatched on holidays as on other days.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER has been informed by the United States Minister to Brazil that the quarantine against the United States has been removed.

THE receipts of the Postoffice Department for the fourth quarter of the last fiscal year were $17,508,692, and the expenditures $19,766,922.

THE expenditures for pensions during the last quarter were $40,377,574, which indicates a total of $160,000,000 for the year.

THE United States customs receipts for September jumped from $14,120,940 in 1891 to $17,209,947 this year, and the receipts for the quarter ending September 30th increased $9,000,000 and made those for the last quarter $100,000,000.

THE War Department has decided to abandon Fort Duchesne, Utah, and to transfer the two troops of cavalry there to Fort Logan, Col., and an order to this affect has been issued.

Foreign.

THE influenza is now epidemic in Peru and Chile.

SEVEN sailors on a steamer in the Red Sea died from eating poisonous fish.

OVER an inch of snow fell in Beanea, Quebec Province, Canada.

THE magnificent monastery of the Trappist Order at Tracadie, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, has been burned. The splendid pile of buildings is now a smouldering mass of ruins. There were only two Trappist monasteries on the continent, one in Nova Scotia, the other in Kentucky.

THE American Consul at La Guayra, Venezuela, Mr. Hanna, had his exequatur withdrawn, but when Minister Scruggs protested it was restored.

THE memorial stone of the Carnegie Library, a gift of Andrew Carnegie, was laid at Ayr, Scotland.

HEAVY damage was done by storms in Italy and France.

VENEZUELAN Government gunboats shelled Macuto, near La Guayra, and drove the Crespists from the place. During the bombardment United States Consul Hanna went to the scene of the fight in his naphtha launch and shots were fired at him from the Government ships.

AN explosion in the electrical works in the Licenstrasse, in Koenigsberg, Germany, wrecked the building and set fire to the ruins. Several workmen were injured severely and two were killed outright. A tenement house next door caught fire and burned with such rapidity that twelve of the tenants had to save their lives by jumping from the third story windows. An old man named Teike and his three young grandchildren were burned to death. Of the twelve persons who jumped four broke legs or arms.

A NEW agreement between Chile and Peru settles the differences concerning the guano beds. The agreement has to be ratified by the Chilean Congress.

IN Toluca and Zacatecas, Mexico, there have been hundreds of deaths from starvation and exposure.

SPECIAL ENVOY W. H. CURTIS and Minister Snowden presented the official invitation to the Royal family of Spain to go to Chicago to assist in the opening of the World's Fair. The Duke of Veragua has recovered from his illness and will accept the invitation.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CHILDS, of Cleveland, is laid up with a split finger.

BURKE, of New York, leads the League in base running.

CARUTHERS is doing about the best batting for St. Louis.

SCHMIDT, Baltimore's new pitcher, is a prominent twirler.

BOSTON won eleven straight games from Baltimore this year.

DONOVAN leads the Pittsburg team in batting and run-getting.

BIERBAUER, of the Pittsburgs, has done phenomenal work at second.

PFEFFER is now playing first base for Louisville, with Whistler on second.

THE Bostons have found in Baldwin, of St. Louis, the "softest pitching mark" in the League.

THE Philadelphias now have the old star pitchers of the New York team—Keefe and Welch.

IT is doubtful if New York could secure a more desirable or better all-around shortstop than Fuller.

THE famous ex-pitcher of Yale, Stagg, will have charge of the Chicago University foot ball club the coming season.

BASSETT, of Louisville, has been laid up with a broken finger, due to a particularly vicious swipe from Browning's bat.

PITCHER RUSIE, of New York, has developed into quite a batter, and knocked out two and three hits in every game lately.

CLEVELAND appears to be the best disciplined and easiest managed team in the League. Every man on the nine is playing ball to win.

YOUNG, of the Cleveland team, is the star twirler of the League in the second season. Every team that he has faced has had to succumb to his great pitching.

VAN HALTREN, of Baltimore, has signed a contract with the Pittsburg Baseball Club for the balance of the season and all of next. He will receive pay at the rate of $3500.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	50	21	.704	Cincinnati	36	34	.514
Boston	44	25	.638	Chicago	35	36	.493
Brooklyn	40	31	.563	Louisville	31	39	.443
Pittsburg	40	32	.556	Baltimore	24	41	.369
New York	38	33	.535	St. Louis	24	48	.333
Philad'lp'a	36	34	.514	Washing'n	23	47	.329

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

To Be Held at Brussels—Eighteen Nations to Be Represented.

The International Monetary Conference will be held at Brussels, Belgium, November 22 next, with seventeen Powers represented besides the United States.

The Governments which have accepted the invitation of the United States to send delegates to the Conference are as follows: Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

The delegates from the United States already designated by the President are as follows: Senators Allison and Jones; Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky; Henry W. Cannon, of New York, and F. A. Walker, of Massachusetts. In addition to these it was expected that Mr. Terrell, Minister at Brussels, would be made a delegate.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

"OUIDA" has written twenty-seven novels.

LOUIS KOSSUTH has finished his memoirs.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is fond of billiards.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE is numbered among the noble army of vegetarians.

EX-PRIVATE IAMS, of Homestead court-martial fame, is now a clerk in a Pittsburg store.

THOMAS SPURGEON, a son of the dead preacher, gives promise of becoming a famous pulpit orator.

DENNIS MURPHY has superintended the reporting of United States Senate debates for forty-four years.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, just elevated to the British Peerage, married in 1876 an American lady, Miss Edith Russell, of Boston.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, British Minister to the United States, is a musician of ability and also has published a number of original compositions.

THE first physician Milwaukee, Wis., ever had recently died at the age of eighty-three. This was Dr. Enoch Chase, who settled on the site of Milwaukee fifty-seven years ago.

EUGENE FIELD says that William S. Gilbert, the librettist, in his professional and social relations with mankind is as arrogant and disagreeable a person as ever wore trousers.

CHARLES W. FRENDENVOLL has been selected by the widow and daughter of Patrick S. Gilmore as leader and business manager of the famous band. He was born in Boston in 1853.

IN Boston, a few years ago, they spoke of "Billy" Russell as the son of the Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, but now they allude to the Hon. Charles Theodore as the "father of the Governor."

DVORAK, the Bohemian composer, who has been engaged as director of the National Conservatory of Music at New York, with a salary of $15,000, started his musical career in The Prague at $9 a week.

THE German Kaiser's new daughter is a particularly welcome addition to his household, for the reason that, previous to her appearance on the scene, eighty-four years had elapsed since a Queen of Prussia gave birth to a daughter.

ALVIN CLARK, the last of the big telescope builders of that name, is quoted as saying that he would probably not undertake to build more than one other great telescope. He is now getting on toward three-score, and such work requires several years' time.

PROFESSOR E. E. BARNARD, of the Lick (California) Observatory, now famous as the discoverer of Jupiter's fifth satellite, is only about forty years old. Only a few years ago he was "earning a scanty living as a clerk in a photographic gallery in Nashville, Tenn."

BAPTISTE, the Indian pilot, known by all American tourists who have passed down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, died at his home in the Indian village of Coughnawaga, Canada, a few days ago, aged eighty-two. He was the first Indian to run a boat down the rapids, and every one felt safe when he was in charge.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Popular and Electoral Results in 1888—The New Apportionment.

STATES.	Popular Vote: Harrison Rep.	Popular Vote: Cleveland Dem.	Elector'l: Harrison	Elector'l: Cleveland	New Apportionment.
Alabama	57 197	117 320	....	10	11
Arkansas	58 752	85 962	...	7	8
California	124 809	117 729	8	....	9
Colorado	51 786	37 610	3	....	4
Connecticut	74 584	74 920	....	6	6
Delaware	12 973	16 414	....	3	3
Florida	26 659	39 561	....	4	4
Georgia	40 453	100 472	....	12	13
Idaho	.....	.....	....	....	3
Illinois	370 473	348 272	22	....	24
Indiana	203 361	261 013	15	....	15
Iowa	211 598	179 877	13	....	13
Kansas	182 904	102 541	9	....	10
Kentucky	155 184	183 800	....	13	13
Louisiana	30 701	35 032	....	8	8
Maine	73 734	50 482	6	....	6
Maryland	99 986	106 168	....	8	8
Mass	183 892	151 855	14	....	15
Michigan	236 387	213 404	13	....	14
Minnesota	142 492	104 385	7	....	9
Mississippi	30 096	85 471	....	9	9
Missouri	236 253	261 954	....	16	17
Montana	.....	.....	....	....	3
Nebraska	108 425	80 552	5	....	8
Nevada	7 238	5 326	3	....	3
N. Hampshire	45 728	43 456	4	....	4
New Jersey	144 344	151 493	....	9	10
New York	650 338	635 965	36	....	36
N. Carolina	134 784	147 902	....	11	11
N. Dakota	.....	.....	....	....	3
Ohio	416 054	396 455	23	....	27
Oregon	33 293	26 524	3	....	4
Pennsylvania	526 091	446 633	30	....	32
Rhode Island	21 969	17 530	4	....	4
S. Carolina	13 740	65 825	....	9	9
S. Dakota	.....	.....	....	....	4
Tennessee	138 988	158 787	....	12	12
Texas	88 280	234 883	....	13	15
Vermont	45 192	16 788	4	....	4
Virginia	150 438	151 977	....	12	12
Washington	.....	.....	....	....	4
W. Virginia	78 364	78 916	....	6	6
Wisconsin	176 553	155 282	11	....	12
Wyoming	.....	.....	....	....	3
Totals	5 444 053	5 538 536	233	168	444

THE CARNEGIE FENCE.

Removed to Indicate the Homestead Strike is Over.

About two hundred and fifty feet of the mill fence, or as it is known at Homestead, Penn., the Palisade to Fort Frick, was torn down the other afternoon by workmen from the Carnegie firm, and next day the outer mill yard from the restaurant to the company's stores was open. The remainder of the fence along Eighth avenue was also removed.

The company officials say that the reason for tearing down the fence is that so far as they are concerned the strike is practically over, and they desire operations to continue just as they did in May.

The locked out men looked upon it as a tacit invitation to return to work.

NORA STANDISH was thrown from a buggy at Coldwater, Mich., and fell on her head, dislocating her neck. It was thought that she was dead. The attending physician summoned two strong men. One seized her by the feet and the other by the head, and at the word pulled as hard as they could. The bones sprang into place with a snap, she soon recovered consciousness and will live.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON has informed an inquirer that out of an issue of 4000 ten-thousand-dollar legal-tender notes there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are but three five-thousand-dollar notes outstanding out of a total issue of $90,000,000.

THE area planted to rice in Queensland was 456 acres in 1891, yielding 22,914 bushels. The industry is being extended.

A Correspondent Answered.

I. N.—The factory town of Griffith lies nine miles southeast of Chicago and has four railroads, one a complete belt line, and two fuel-oil pipe-lines. A full description of this growing town can probably be had by addressing its founders, Jay A. Dwiggins & Co., of Chicago.

Japanese fruits have proved of great value in many sections of the United States.

Is It Any Wonder

That Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Cure should be so universally popular? Of course not; it is so pure in its preparation, so potent in effect. *It stops a cold from going to the lungs like magic.* It is safe, sure, and sweet, and as delicate in action as it is powerful to cure. Sold by druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Hebrew population of Jerusalem numbers about 33,000 out a total of 100,000.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"LIFE is a battle field on which we fight for fame." To preserve health in this fight use Beecham's Pills, 25 cents a box.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever,

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

NYNU—41

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes with out W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"German Syrup"

I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

Treasury of General Information.

A Condensed Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge.

Being a handy Reference upon nearly every subject that can be thought of. Containing in a condensed form what can otherwise be learned only from a great many large Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, &c.

WITH A COMPLETE ANALYTICAL INDEX FOR READY REFERENCE.

EDITED BY THE ABLEST TALENT THE WORLD AFFORDS.

It tells about nearly every subject under the sun; and, instead of long and diffuse chapters it gives what nearly every one wants to know, in a very few lines. In reading nearly any book or paper there are frequent references to a thousand and one matters which the general reader would like to understand a little more about, and which, unless he has a large library of costly books to refer to, he can learn nothing; but here, with this one volume he can turn at once to the INDEX and find the page, and the whole thing is clearly and concisely explained. A very important feature of the book is, that in addition to every subject being carefully indexed by itself, so that any one word can be turned to at once, the reader will find everything relating to one general subject is *collected together under one General Classification.* For example: Mythology is treated of in one place, and everything about it is under one chapter; while, in the *Complete Index* each individual character and reference is alphabetically found, thus enabling the reader to study the whole of Mythology, or to refer, at a glance, to any one mythological character, and learn all about it in one short paragraph. The same in History, Philosophy, Geography, Art, Astronomy, etc. Merely to give an idea of the more important matters we enumerate the following: Astronomy, Geography, Geology, Chemistry, Mythology, Vegetable Creation, Animal Creation, Language, Medieval Learning, European Literature, English Literature, Fine Arts, Ancient History, Medieval History, British History, History of all Nations. No one need ever be ignorant of any subject with this work at hand. Every person should possess a copy. As a rule encyclopedias and works of real valuable information have been the books most sought after, but, heretofore, they have been in too many volumes and too costly for the general reader; but here a book is published in ONE VOLUME, at a low price, within the means of all. SEE how thoroughly General Knowledge is covered: There are 238 paragraphs in Astronomy and Geography, 208 on Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Heat and Light, Electricity, Magnetism, Matter and Motion; 165 on Vegetable and Animal Creation; 166 on Ethnology, Chronology, Language, Literature, etc.; 96 on Greek and Roman Philosophy, 57 on Medieval Learning and Arts, 119 on Literature, France, Germany, Spain, Italy; 384 paragraphs in English Literature and the Fine Arts, 90 on British Constitution and Law, 131 on Miscellaneous Subjects and Historical Explanations, 135 on Ancient History, Hebrews, Babylonians, Assyrians, etc.; 98 on Mythology and Grecian History, 48 on Ancient Greece—Credible History; 286 on Ancient Roman and Medieval History; 851 on History of All Nations. Here are some abbreviated extracts: Light travels 192,000 miles in a second—See page 50. William Shakespeare, the greatest of all poets and dramatists was born 1564; died 1616—page 143. The famous Spanish Armada was destroyed in 1588—page 330. Printing invented 1437 by John Guttenberg—page 305. The Pyramids are monumental tombs of the Pharaohs, and are from 3,000 to 4,000 years old—page 237. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet per second—page 49. Æsop, the famous writer of fables, was a Greek slave, who lived in the 6th century B. C.—page 103. Ambrosia, in Mythology, was the food of the Gods—page 348. The great earthquake which occurred at Lisbon, in 1755, destroyed 50,000 inhabitants in eight minutes—page 426. Solomon's Temple was destroyed in the year 70—page 280. Eye of a butterfly contains 17,000 lenses, each lens possessing the power of an eye—page 77. Earth's surface is 200,000,000 square miles—page 23. The Golden Age, Iron Age, Bronze Age, etc., were fanciful notions of the Greeks—page 242. Napoleon, born in Corsica, 1769; died 1821—411. Amazon River, South America; longest in the world; 4,000 miles; navigable 3,360—25. "Order of the Garter" was a knighthood, instituted 1344—122. Amazons were a nation of female warriors—243. Crœsus, a king in Asia, renowned for his great wealth—348. Philosopher's stone originated in Egypt, and supposed to convert baser metals into gold—117. George Washington, first President of the U. S.; born in Virginia, 1732; died, 1799—423. Bastile was a prison in Paris; destroyed 1789—407. Mariner's compass is a magnetized needle, invented 1260, by Marco Polo, of Venice—300. The atmosphere reaches to the height of 45 miles—47. The "Gordian Knot" was a knot tied by King Gordius of Phyrgia in the harness of his oxen—225.

520 PAGES PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

COMPLETE INDEX.

ONLY 50 CENTS POSTPAID.

It is impossible for any intelligent person to open the book, on any page, without becoming interested. From beginning to end it is ONE CONDENSED MASS OF KNOWLEDGE, useful, instructive and entertaining. It covers almost the entire field of Learning. Sent postpaid on receipt of FIFTY CENTS in stamps, postal note or silver.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St. New York City.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

A new slate blackboard has been placed in No. 3 school room in this place.

The pavement around the Caldwell properties is progressing rapidly and will be completed when the proper grade for the curb is determined.

The estate of the late James Deen, of this place, was appraised last week by order of the court. It amounted to $7,700.08, which is left to his mother.

The E. B. T. R. R. ticket office, Harvey Bennett's shoe shop and Thos. Pyles' confectionery are undergoing a coat of paint at the hands of artist Wm. Bolinger.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mary Kyper, to W. E. Gifford, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Welch, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, at 6:30 P. M.

B. J. DeVor, of this place, resigned as secretary of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., after serving in the above capacity since the incorporation of the company.

The P. R. R. station has received a coat of paint, which adds to the quaintness as well as relieves some of the antiquity of this beautiful structure, one of the sights of our town.

The Mount Union *Times* of this place has changed hands, C. Strattord, Jr., A. S. Welch, John Ewing and H. A. Thompson having become the proprietors. H. A. Thompson will be the publisher and editor.

G. Passmore Wakefield, Miss Mary Morrison and E. K. Rogers have torn up their boardwalks to put down substantial brick pavements. The trustees of the M. E. church property are expected to begin a pavement also very shortly.

J. White Shaver has broken ground on Market street, next to Mrs. Smalley, for a residence which is to be erected before the cold weather sets in. W. G. Ewing is also excavating a foundation for a double house on Hawley street, west of Division.

An enterprising fellow alighted from a freight train passing through this place on Friday morning last and proceeded immediately to Wm. Bice's livery stable where a rig was engaged "to drive out and see a man about some trees." Before going far, however, he met a couple boys whom he told "to not tell anybody that they saw him with a team." The boys narrated the above to the proprietor who started in hot pursuit down the Long Hollow and soon overtook the team which was abandoned by the scoundrel who took through a corn field belonging to a Mr. Witherow, which was the last seen of him.

Rev. Chas. L. E. Cartright, of Irwin, Pa., son of the celebrated Rev. Peter Cartright, who was well known to many of the older citizens of this section as one of the most forcible and eloquent of the early Methodist preachers, will lecture in the M. E. church under the auspices of the Epworth League Chapter of this place on Friday evening, October 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission: adults 20 cents, children 10 cents. Tickets may be secured from the managers of the lecture. The program will be interesting as it is the first anniversary and as will be seen by the following:

Organ Voluntary.
Doxology.
Prayer.
Anthem.
Song by League.
Reports of First Vice President.
" " Second " "
" " Third " "
" " Fourth " "
Song by League.
Report of Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Song by League.
Minute speeches.
Lecture — "Mistakes Moses Didn't Make."
Closing Song.
Benediction.

Epworth hymnal, No. 2, will be used. Anniversary will begin at 7.30 P. M., to which everybody is cordially welcome.

Calvin.

J. C. Shaffer has erected a good stable on his new lot.

Mrs. Jane Kyle, of Mapleton, was visiting her old home last week.

Mr. Richey has closed out his store goods and vacated the room.

Adam Dell is talking of buying a lot and building a dwelling house.

The Sabbath school at the M. E. church will be continued until the close of the year.

Farmers are husking corn, which proves to be very sound and will average a half-crop.

Cards are out for the wedding of Prof. J. O. and Rhoda May Smith, Tuesday, the 11th inst.

Our school has opened with very flattering success. Teacher and pupils all seem to be well pleased.

Esq. Shaffer has added another coin to his collection. It is a half-dollar bearing the date of 1812.

The instruments for the P. O. S. of A. band have arrived and the boys seem to be well pleased with them.

Mrs. Thos. C. Steele, of Bellwood, and her mother, Mrs. Isaac Zimmerman, have been visitors here for a few days.

Jacob Bumgardner has bought a lot on the south side of the alley and will build a new stable on it in the near future.

E. M. Wright is applying the paint brush on the outside of his residence, and is making preparations to have an extension put to his stable.

Mr. Quarry has opened up a new lot of groceries and soon will make some alterations in his store room in the way of raising the ceiling and enlarging the room.

J. C. Shaffer, while out on the hill quarrying stone a few days ago, turned up a stone and two large copperhead snakes was the find, which he very soon dispatched.

We understand that the boys of this place have organized a drum corps and have ordered the fifes and drums. It looks like Calvin had some taste for music, as every house except two have organs in them.

Quite a sensation was created in this vicinity on Saturday night by one of our young maidens stealing herself away from home to meet the one she loved. Her parents having thought that some evil had befallen their daughter, made an alarm, and the neighbors for three or four miles were aroused from their slumbers and an inquiry made of her whereabouts. The lost appeared on Sunday morning about six o'clock at her father's home, which stopped further inquiry.

A band of gypsies passed through our town last week and camped near Locust Grove for a few days where they seemed to be happy in roping in the dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars; in fact almost anything would suffice to pay for your fortune. One man traded a worthless dog to have his fortune told him, and then took two baskets to boot. The dog is so worthless that he would not stay with the gypsies but returned to his former owner. Even the ladies, you know, like to find out mysteries and know the future before it arrives. Some were so curious as to work to pay for having their fortunes told.

Trough Creek.

Major R. Crotsley is on a visit to Ohio.

I am sorry to state that neighbor Chilcott is no better.

There is talk of the Denny & Tremble saw mill being moved further up the valley.

Albert Greenland moved to Orbisonia last week to take charge of a restaurant.

Alvin Decker and mother, of Hare's valley visited friends in the valley since our last.

The first frost to do any particular damage to vegetation appeared on Sunday morning, Oct. 2nd.

Mr. Murphy, the painter, disposed of his household goods week before last and moved to Harrisburg.

Earnest, the interesting son of J. A. Steel, of West Huntingdon, visited friends in the valley the latter part of last week.

Barton Greenland and son, Ed, have the contract for building the fence around the cemetery at the Baptist church, which is to say that it will be a good job.

Before this is in print our schools will be we trust in successful operation. We hope and believe we will have better satisfaction all around than we had last winter. So may it be.

Messrs. Oaks & Gillam, candidates for sheriff, called on a number of the dear people in this section since our last. They are the only candidates that have honored us with a visit so far as I have heard.

One of the nicest picnics that it has ever been our pleasure to attend was the one held by the Pine Grove Sunday School last Saturday a week. That veteran Sunday School worker, 'Squire, was on hand and although he has not fullly regained his speech, he enjoyed it very much.

Denny Swope is the boss watermelon grower as far as heard from in this valley his largest weighing thirty-five pounds. As we didn't have the pleasure of sampling it we can't state as to the quality, but have no doubt but it was all right; at least we have heard of no sickness resulting from it.

A number of the farmers have lost turkeys since the season came in for killing squirrels. Some of the hunters have no more regard for their neighbor's property than for the game law. Some of the most noted criminals of the country have commenced by stealing things of much less value than a turkey.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Oct. 8.

Population, 442.

Last consecutive number, 1019.

The hospital population numbers 1.

The monthly grade changes were made on Thursday.

The pickling department put up a barrel of picallili yesterday.

Four barrels of syrup were received by Steward Lang yesterday.

Final discharges were issued to Nos. 517 and 518 on Saturday last.

Two men were received from Philadelphia county on Saturday last.

Day carpenters are dressing the beams for the new repair shop building.

The board of managers held their regular monthly meeting yesterday.

Somerset county increased our population with two new arrivals yesterday.

Nos. 245, 262, 489, 519, and 529 were granted final discharges on Tucsday.

A consignment of 109 doz. shirts was received at the shirt factory this week.

The visitors' register contains the names of ninety-seven persons this week.

Keeper Beaumont's men are filling the larger and emptying the smaller brick kiln.

The shirt shop shipped 91 doz. pair of drawers and 74 doz. shirts since our last issue.

Cons. No. 181 having served his maximum time was finally discharged yesterday.

The average number of brick made in the brick yard this week was 5,000 per day.

Another carload of beams for the new cell house were placed in position this week.

Steward Lang treated the boys to a dinner of cold slaw and sweet potatoes on Thursday.

The machinists are at work setting the machinery and shafting in the carpenter shop.

The dynamos were in the hands of the machinists for a short time since our last issue.

Inmate 163 having served his maximum sentence of three years was released on Saturday.

The brick-layers began laying brick on the outer walls of the new cell house on Thursday.

The weather signals displayed on Blair's building in town are visible from cell houses A and C.

The brick and debris from the fire is being used on the roadway running along the southeast wall.

Inmates No. 220, 352, and 387 were returned to the Reformatory for violation of their paroles on Saturday last.

An electric motor to run the machinery in the carpenter shop is being placed in position by Electrician Miller.

The brick-layers at work on the new repair shop have the outer walls raised almost to the level of the first floor.

The steam pipe connecting the officers' quarters and green house with the boiler house is in position and the steam can be turned on at any time.

We are informed that the schools are making preparations for the proper observance of Columbus day, Oct. 21, by holding an entertainment.

Painter Hoffman and men have been at work this week painting the iron beams for the new Cell house and "priming" the frames on the new repair shop building.

John G. Gillam, of Mapleton, Democratic candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county, was shown over the Reformatory yesterday by officer S. J. Miller, and was engaged in the work of looking up his political friends.

The carpenters have spent the week in constructing tables for the First Grade dining room, a cupboard for the tinners, tables for their planing machine, and the necessary wood work for the other machinery of their shops.

Inmate 763 received from Philadelphia on Oct. 5, 1891, on a sentence of one year for malicious mischief, was released at the expiration of his maximum sentence on Wednesday and was accidentally killed by the cars at or near Mifflin the following day.

Have You Been In to See Us Yet?

Having been to New York we secured a lot of goods from Sheriff's sales, FRESH and NEW, at a ruinously low price, and will, as usual, give my customers the benefit. The goods are here for inspection and will be found to be just the same quality as those bought elsewhere at a much higher price, the only difference is the method of buying and then being

Satisfied with a Small Profit,

We name only a few of the many goods to partially illustrate the above ment: Wowen's Heavy Shoes 7c, worth 90c. Kid Shoes $1, worth $1.20. Ladies' Whole Calf Skin Shoes, $1.55, worth $1.60. Best Oil Tou Button, $1.30, sold everywhere for $1.50. Men's whole stock English Kip Creedmore Shoes for $1.30, worth $1.50. Men's Fine Calf-skin Boots (lined $2.60. worth $3. Boys' Cashmere Hats 25c., worth 35c and 50c. Crush Hats 50c., worth 75c. Caps 10c, worth 15c, and 25c Caps worth 40c Men's latest style $2.00 stiff Hats for $1.69. Silk Umbrellos from $1 to $2, cheap at $5.50. Extra fine Table Linen at 42c, sold everywhere else at 50c., and other grades in proportion We can show the best line of

Babies' Fall and Winter Caps and Cloaks

in Huntingdon. Warner's Caroline Dress stays 20c a dozen, sold elsewhere for 25c. No. 9 Silk Ribbon 12c a yard, worth 18c; other sizes in same proportion. Our Web Flannels are here from 8c a yard up. On this lot alone we can save you 20 per cent., as well as on our Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Stationery, &c. An extra job lot of Table Knives and Forks at 48c, 65c, 80c, and $1.25 per set. The best Tooth Brush in the county for 10c, cheap at 15c. As we BUY FOR CASH we are compelled to SELL FOR CASH, but the customer always gets the benefit of the cash purchase.

Ladies' Coats and Haps a Specialty

in their season.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 12, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A. B. Gillam has a new advertisement in this issue. Read it.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—John Shoemaker, banker, of Harrisburg, was a visitor to Mapleton a few days ago.

—The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad will take place next Wednesday.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Howard Wertz recently moved from Mill Creek to J. E. McConahy's farm northwest of town.

—Charles Phillips and wife, of Johnsonburg, were guests of Samuel Hatfield and wife yesterday.

—We are informed that J. A. Patterson was taken suddenly ill last Saturday morning with spine trouble.

—D. T. Caldwell, author of Tyrone Topics in the Altoona *Tribune*, was in Mapleton yesterday on business.

—B. F. Pheasant amd family and D. H. Heck and family, of Orbisonia, are visiting among friends in Hare's valley.

—Mrs. Albert White last Friday moved from Union township to one of E. M. Speer's houses on Railroad street.

—Prof. J. B. Boring, of Huntingdon, was in town on business last Saturday and was warmly greeted by his many friends in this place.

—Andrew Thompson, teacher of the Railroad school in Union township, has moved from Henderson township to Martin Wilson's farm north of town.

—The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The merchant who doesn't advertise doesn't want the public custom. If he did he would ask for it. It isn't good manners to go where you are not wanted.

—Note the new advertisement of G. W. Yocum, Huntingdon county's most extensive shoe merchant. You can get anything you want in the line of footwear at Yocum's.

—Charles N. Price last Thursday moved his family from Mapleton to Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Price were good neighbors and their departure from our town is much regretted.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and costs only 25 cents. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The members of the Cassville W. C. T. U. will hold a festival in the old M. E. church on Saturday evening, Oct. 15. The ice cream will be made by an experienced hand. A liberal patronage is desired.

—The annual hard tack and coffee camp-fire of General Charles Albright Post, No. 483, G. A. R., will take place in their post hall at Three Springs on Saturday next, Oct. 15. All veterans are requested to unite with them.

—The Calvin band received their new instruments yesterday and last night the Mapleton band tested them. The instruments are of splendid tone, "bell-up" style and cost $164.41. They consist of drums, cymbals, two bass, three alto, two tenor, baritone, two b flat cornets and twe e flat cornets.

—John Hetrick, of Henderson township, a few days ago boiled applebutter in a woodshed a few feet from his house and at night emptied into crocks. The family retired and when they woke up in the morning nothing but a pile of ashes remained of the wood shed. How the house escaped the conflagration is a wonder.

—The school directors of this borough have concluded to seat the fourth room in the borough school building and are considering the advisability of establishing another school. This is a step that should have been taken long ago, as the crowded condition of the schools is a barrier to the success which patrons have a right to expect.

—A party of eight hunters from this place succeeded in killing a deer on Clear Ridge last Friday. George Hall fired the successful shot and after the animal had been divided the marksmen shot for their choice. A. W. Swope, Esq., secured first choice and Geo. W. Morgan second.

—Clarence Barnhart, a brakeman on the middle division, who formerly resided at Mapleton, was killed at the west end of Rockville bridge Sunday night. It has been supposed that he was asleep and fell from his train, but his friends here are authority for the statement that he was subject to epilepsy. His body was badly mangled.

—The barn of E. J. Kephart, located at Sugar Grove in Henderson township, about three miles north of Mill Creek, was entirely destroyed by fire at midnight last Thursday night, together with the contents, consisting of this year's crops of grain, 12 tons of hay, horse, harness, farming implements, etc. The cause of fire is unknown, but is believed to have been by an incendiary. The loss is about $1,000; insured in the Lebanon Mutual Insurance company for $500. Mr. Kephart is a poor man and has been in ill health for some time.

—The election booths for this borough arrived last Saturday. Assistant agent Bruce Yocum, set them up in the freight office and many of our people have taken advantage of the opportunity to post themselves in the manner of proceedure within the enclosure. One very important matter for the county commissioners remains undone, i. e., the finding of a suitable place for holding the election. The room in the lock-up which has heretofore been used for that purpose will not contain the furniture. It is the duty of the commissioners to find a suitable place.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., for the current term were installed last Saturday evening by P. G., M. L. Rex. They are as follows: N. G., G. D. Wood; V. G., W. S. Shore; Sec., I. N. Swope; Asst't. Sec., A. W. Kelly; Treas., David Shore; W., M. L. Rex; C., B. F. White; O. G., H. H. Swope; I. G., John M. Miller; R. S. S., Perry White; L. S. S., J. A. Brumbaugh; R. S. N. G., T. M. Logan; L. S. N. G., D. M. Cowher; R. S. V. G., John F. Lamberson; L. S. V. G., J. W. Stumbaugh; Chaplain, R. C. Fields. The lodge numbers 80 members.

Columbus Day Notes.

Columbus day will be appropriately observed in Mapleton. The school teachers have taken charge of the services and are arranging a suitable programme which will be published next week.

The exercises will, if the day be fair, be held on the school house grounds, and will begin promptly at nine o'clock, A. M. They will consist of music, recitations, essays and addresses.

At the close of the exercises a parade will take place, which will be participated in by the pupils of the schools, the band, Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., and citizens. The day should be observed as a general holiday and every man, woman and child should enter into the spirit of the occasion.

* * *

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., of Mapleton, will participate in the Columbus day parade. They extend a cordial invitation to all old soldiers, whether members of the Post or not, to join with them on this occasion. Let every one of the veterans of this vicinity interest himself in showing the rising generation a practical example of patriotism.

* * *

Mount Union is making extensive preparations for the proper observance of Columbus day. An appropriate exercise is to be given in the evening.

* * *

Washington Camp No. 537, of Shade Gap, will present flags to the schools of that borough and Dublin township on Columbus day.

* * *

Huntingdon's borough council has given permission for the sale and use of fireworks in that municipal on Columbus day.

* * *

Make your arrangements to be present at the Columbus day exercises to be held at Mapleton in the forenoon.

* * *

Columbus day has been designated by Governor Pattison as autumn arbor day. Plant a tree.

Epworth League Convention.

The first annual convention of the Epworth Leagues and other Young People's Societies in the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in Grace church, Harrisburg, November 1, 2 and 3, 1892. Six hundred delegates, besides hundreds of visitors, are expected to be in attendance. It will be one of the largest and most notable gatherings of young Methodist people ever assembled in the Keystone State. Governor Pattison, himself a staunch Methodist, will address the convention at its first session. Tuesday evening, Dr. Berry, a magnetic speaker and the sprightly editor of the *Epworth Herald*; Dr. Clark, an eminent divine, of Baltimore; Drs. Leak and Yocum, well known preachers; besides a goodly number of the brightest and best of the young people themselves, will speak and read papers. The railroads will sell low-rate tickets, good from October 31 to November 4. A request, with stamp, to C. V. Hartzell, secretary, Newton Hamilton, Pa., will secure order for ticket.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, October 14, 1892, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A. W. Swope, executor of the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Hughes, dec'd, will sell at her late residence in the borough of Mapleton, 2 chests, beds and bedding, lot of carpet, glassware, queensware, glassware, crocks, kettles, tables, cupboard, wash tubs and rubbers, cook stove and fixtures, buckets, and numerous other articles.

SATURDAY, October 29, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M., D. Clarkson, executor of the estate of Judith Ashton, dec'd., will sell, on the premises of Mrs. Rebecca Forshey, in Cass twp., 1 cupboard, 1 kettle, 2 tables, lot of chairs, stove, pipe, etc. Also, at 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, on the premises, a house and lot in Cassville, known as the Isaac Ashton property.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres, 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

Licensing Engineers.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every state in the Union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any one intrusted with steam to hold or secure a situation without passing a rigid examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Test has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination, and as it embraces all the questions asked on the boiler, pump, engine, dynamo, Corliss engine, etc., it has already met with such a demand that it is now in its fourth edition. This work, which only costs one dollar, can be obtained of the publisher, Walter C. Kraft, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Notice.

All women in Huntingdon county engaged as nurses, typewriters, stenographers, clerks, teachers in public or private schools, music teachers, composers of poetry or prose, or engaged in any other occupation or business other than housewives, are requested to immediately report by letter to Mrs. W. M. Williamson, 613 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., secretary of the World's Fair committee for Huntingdon county. Also, any women having anything to exhibit, or desiring any information in relation to the World's Fair, will please communicate with the committee. Any information or assistance will be gladly rendered by the committee to any one desiring it.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The fall session of the Huntingdon Presbytery convened in the Presbyterian church at Williamsburg on Tuesday morning. A half hour's preliminary devotional service was a period of much inspiration and profit. The meeting was in charge of Rev. E. H. Mateer, and the remarks of the older members of the Presbytery upon the changes of time and the brevity of human life, were peculiarly affecting.

The retiring moderator, Rev. John Gourley, having removed beyond the limits of the Presbytery, the meeting was called to order by Rev. E. H. Mateer, who delivered a fervent prayer. Rev. J. E. Irvine, as reading clerk, assisted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, called the roll, and seventy-four members answered to their names.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Rev. N. A. McDonald as moderator; Rev. Mr. Danfalt as recording clerk; J. R. Simpson as secretary, and R. T. Wilson as stated clerk. Rev. J. H. Mathers reported the organizations of the Broad street, Altoona, and the Juniata churches. The report was adopted, and the churches put on the roll.

It was decided that the sessions shall begin at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M. and close at 12 M., 5 P. M., and 9 P. M.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and of special meetings held at State College and Orbisonia were partly read at the morning session, the work being finished in the afternoon.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of Presbytery to draft rules governing the election of commissioners to the synod and the general assembly submitted a report which provoked considerable discussion, but which was adopted.

Samuel Martin, a young man who desires to enter the ministry, after having passed a satisfactory examination, was taken under care of presbytery.

Rev. J. H. Mathers presented a report on Presbyterial home missions. He said that out of seventy-four Sunday schools only five contributed to this cause, but the Mission bands and the societies of Christian Endeavor are doing excellent work. Mr. Mathers suggested that it would be a good idea to set apart one day in the year when a special collection should be taken for this cause, and he named the second Sunday in November as an appropriate date.

At 7 P. M., Tuesday, a large audience listened with much interest to the able and instructive missionary sermon which was preached by Rev. W. H. Schuyler.

The report on foreign missions was read by Rev. R. F. Wilson, showing that the total amount contributed for this cause during the year was $10,359.02, of which the churches gave $6,677.72, and the various auxiliary societies, $3,681.80. This shows a falling off of about $500, as compared with last year.

Rev. A. H. Jolly read a paper in which the standing of the various churches as to the membership and gifts to the missionary cause was contrasted. It appears that the average per member was $1.88 in 1891 and $1.82 in 1892.

Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., who had been appointed chairman of the committee on temperance, resigned and Rev. J. F. Diener was appointed in his stead.

The congregation of Penfield and Winterburn asked to be stricken from the Huntingdon Presbytery, that they might connect themselves with the Presbytery of Clarion. On motion of Dr. Freeman, the request was unanimously granted.

Rev. J. R. Davies read the report on the Society of Christian Endeavor. It was supplemented by a few appropriate remarks by Rev. A. W. Spooner.

Rev. J. R. Davies, of Tyrone, was appointed to preach the missionary sermon at the spring meeting, which will be held at Mt. Union.

A call was placed in the hands of H. P. Meens, to Philipsburg; also to George B. Truth to Petersburg, Bethel and McAlevy's Fort. Presbytery made a donation of $50 to assist the work in this field and appointed Revs. A. H. Jolly, J. H. Mathers and D. H. Campbell a committee to oversee the same.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

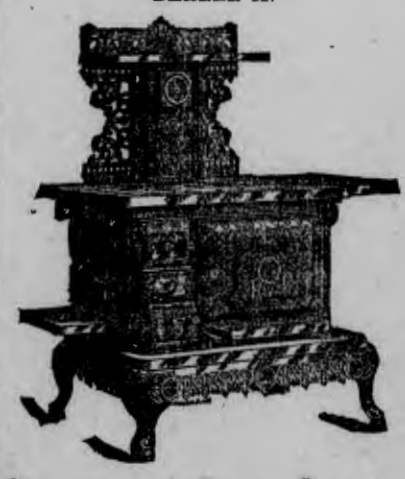
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Goodnight.

Goodnight! Sweet sleep!
Come, wandering, way-worn sheep;
God is thy home, He longs to have thee come.
Goodnight! Sweet sleep!

Goodnight! Sweet sleep!
Oh, leave the mountains rough and steep!
In God is peace which nevermore shall cease.
Goodnight! Sweet sleep!

Goodnight! Sweet sleep!
Thy tear-filled eyes no more need weep;
God is thy friend, and will all danger fend.
Goodnight! Sweet sleep!

Goodnight! Sweet sleep!
He in his tender care will keep
Thee safe from harm with his almighty arm.
Goodnight! Sweet sleep!

Goodnight! Sweet sleep!
So o'er thy frame will slumber creep,
And thou'lt find rest upon thy Saviour's breast.
Goodnight! Sweet sleep!

Goodnight! Sweet sleep!
And dreaming, thou wilt hear the sweep
Of angel wings and strains from golden strings.
Goodnight! Sweet sleep!

—[May Christie, in New York Independent.

HESTER'S ROMANCE.

The spring was very sweet that year; the orchard blossoms were heavy and rich on the fresh, warm air, and the Barnards' brown farmhouse with its mossy roof, fitted perfectly into the landscape of the gently undulating prairie land, but Joshua Barnard never noticed it; thirty years' companionship with his wife, Jane, had thoroughly eradicated the æsthetic part of his nature. She was a woman whose face gave one the impression that it had been rudely carved out with a sharp knife and not polished down; she accentuated this by dragging her hair back into a tight knot at the wrong angle of her head. Mrs. Barnard was noted in the country round about for her sharp voice, good butter and obstinacy.

How she was ever induced by her enduring husband to let him send their only daughter, Hester, away to school had been the marvel of the gossips for months. Whatever topic was introduced it always branched off on to the Barnards. Pity for the head of the family, backbiting for the wife, and covert, envious remarks for Hester were alluring snares of wickedness that could not be resisted. Hester had come back that spring for good; her college days were finished and she was trying to settle down again in the old life that seemed a dream.

Four years of city life, with the refining influences she had met, had worked a marvellous change in the brown-eyed, quiet girl. She thought at first her mother and father had changed, and was puzzled, but when the real truth broke upon her, she felt suddenly alienated, as though she were a stranger. They were where she had left them, while she had moved a notch higher; it made her more tenderly kind towards her father, whom she loved; more charitable towards her mother, who was at once proud of her and dissatisfied, and on account of this sometimes trying. It hurt Hester to hear her mother's boast to a neighbor of her daughter's accomplishments; it filled her with chagrin to be pushed forward at the little gatherings, whose atmosphere had become distasteful, and to see the envious sneers on the faces of her former friends.

At first when she came back she had tried to meet them on the old footing, but she could not become interested in their gossip and beaux and they could not comprehend her. So little by little she fell back upon herself for companionship, much to the anger of Mrs. Barnard, who was ambitious for Hester to shine in the country side; her ambition went no higher.

"You are ungrateful, Hester!" she said sharply one evening, as she cleared the supper table. "Look at the money spent on your schooling, and now you won't go anywhere but stick at home like a nobody."

Hester did not reply—she had learned better—and stood looking out of the window in a hopeless sort of a way. She had earnestly tried to do her duty, but life seemed very hard of late, cut off from congenial pursuits and friends. Yes, it was the friends, she thought, with a flush.

"And then refusing to go to the sociable tomorrow night with Nat Parkins," her mother went on in a rasping voice, "when everyone will be there, and he is the richest farmer in this region, and all the girls would give their eyes"——

"Mother!" Hester broke in desperately at last, "I do all in my power to please you, but I will not go with Mr. Parkins—I detest him," and she fled to her room, where she threw herself sobbing upon her little white bed. She felt so hopeless, so homesick for—well, for what? And in her abandonment of grief she repeated a name to herself as if it comforted her. She had not known when she left the city how she loved Herbert Strong, who parted from her at the depot with that reproachful look in his eyes.

What caprice had moved her to tell him no? At that moment she felt as though she would give the world to pour out her sorrow and penitence to him, but he was lost to her—gone to some far Western town.

So she lay and sobbed herself sick. It was the natural result of her long weeks of self-controlled trouble; she had not so completely owned to herself before how much she regretted the past.

When she rose in the morning she saw such a white little face and swollen eyes in the glass that she dreaded to go down-stairs. A sort of apathy had seized upon her, however, and she quietly slipped into her place at the table with hopes that her mother would not notice her especially. But the sharp eyes of that busy woman took her daughter in quickly. She intended to watch her more closely hereafter; her dislike for Nat Parkins must be overcome.

"Hester," she cried in surprise, "what have you been doing to yourself?"

"Nothing," Hester said, wearily, bracing herself for the attack. Mrs. Barnard, after a moment's look, set down the coffee-pot and opened her lips, but suddenly, to everyone's surprise, Mr. Barnard, who usually kept a discreet silence during his wife's tirades, laid his toil-worn hand on his daughter's shoulder.

"Now, Jane!"—her husband spoke with the authoritative tone he rarely used save when his daughter needed defence—"I want you to drop this nonsense about marrying Hester off to Nat Parkins. He is not her kind at all." In his blind way Joshua Barnard felt the difference between his gentle daughter and the bluff, rough young farmer.

"After she went upstairs last night," he went on, "I passed under her window and the child was crying fit to break her heart, and look at her pale face this morning. Can you see it?"

"Yes, I see it," his wife said crossly. It always roused her temper to be opposed unexpectedly by her husband, for she usually had to submit. "I see it and it's all nonsense! Some good-for-nothin' city fellow, I'll warrant!" with which shot she left the table and began rattling the dishes in a way to prevent further conversation.

Joshua Barnard slowly left the house for the field. It was a new idea that his wife had suggested, yet Hester had never said anything to him about it, and there were few things she did not confide to him. He thought of it all the long, warm morning till the terrible heat drove all the workers to the welcome shade of the trees along the fence by the roadside.

The dust lay thick and dry on the ground, the insects shrilled monotonously—nothing stirred. A cloud of dust came down the road and Joshua Barnard and his men watched it curiously: who was foolish enough to drive horses so fast under such a blazing sun?

It did not take much to check the exhausted span of bays, who stood panting and dust-begrimed, and they turned to the light buckboard.

A man lay there, fallen under the seat, with his face a dark red and his clothes dust covered.

"Drunk!" was the disgusted cry, but Joshua Barnard, who looked more closely, said, "A sunstroke. Take him to the house carefully," and followed, wiping his heated brow. He felt charitable now towards all strangers. Was it not a stranger that Hester perhaps loved?

There was confusion in the brown farmhouse immediately, for Jane Barnard was in her element when she had a sick person on her hands, and she unceremoniously left Hester with the housework below while she took possession of the sick room. She was attracted by the unconscious man, with his handsome face and refined appearance.

"How is he?" Hester asked, when her mother finally descended.

"He'll be all right after my nursing," that worthy personage remarked, and forthwith launched into a glowing description of her patient.

Hester's curiosity was roused; so like from her mother's description, yet —. A wild thought flashed through her head, and she stole upstairs with a beating heart and paused on the threshold. She felt dizzy and closed her eyes. "It could not be," she kept saying; "he is miles away away from here." Yet when she finally did look at the unconscious face of the man before her a look of passionate joy came into her eyes.

"Thank Heaven, Herbert, darling!" she cried, and as if a spell were broken he looked at her. A smile of recognition came to his lips and with a murmured endearment he tried to draw her to him.

"I have found him, mother!" her daughter said, with a smile through her tears, and as though this explained it all she turned to her father's open arms.

When Herbert Strong recovered and went away with his young bride, even Jane Barnard had become reconciled to her new son-in-law, and never again in her life did she mention Nat Parkins's name. She accepted her defeat.

Sioux Indians.

"I have had a good many scrimmages with Indians of various tribes, but the wildest and woolliest of the whole copper-colored breed are the Sioux," said Major Dan Allen, one of the original "pathfinders" of the trackless West, now the guest of the Laclede. "Most Indians are born sneaks and cowards, who do their fighting from cover, but the Sioux fears nothing, and would fight Napoleon's Old Guard in an open field. A bluff won't work on them worth a cent, and when they tackle you, you can just make up your mind to do some killing or lose your scalp.

"I was out in the southwestern part of what is now South Dakota a few years ago with a hunting party, when we encountered a lot of bucks on the war-path. There were twenty of them, while my party only numbered half a dozen. But the redskins had the old-fashioned muzzle-loaders, while we were armed with Winchesters. There wasn't a rock or tree for miles, and we had to just stand up to the rack and take our fodder. One of the party was a mining engineer who had been prospecting for pay-rock and had with him several pounds of dynamite and an electric battery.

He was a Yankee, one of those quick-witted people that would find a way to get out of perdition though all Milton's terrors guarded the exit. He concealed the explosive in the grass, attached his wire, and we retreated slowly about 400 yards and stopped. The redskins didn't waste any time manœuvering; they came and saw and expected to conquer in short order. On they came, straight as the crow flies, and we lay down in the grass with rifles cocked. I tell you it was an interesting moment for us. If the battery failed to do its duty we were gone to a man. But it didn't. The "blue-bellie' had dropped his hat near his Vesuvius, so that he could tell just when to touch the button.

As the foremost horse reached the hat he turned on the current. There was an explosion that made the very ground reel, and the air for forty rods was full of horse flesh and fragments of noble red men, saddles and rifles, blankets and buckskin. 'Now's our time, boys,' I called, and we ran forward and began pumping the lead into the terrified savages as fast as we could pull a trigger. The rest of the party took flight, and I am known among the Sioux to this day as the thunder-maker. The title does not belong to me, but it is mighty good capital out in their country."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The United States is the richer by $2,000,000 in money orders never presented for payment.

LAST OF THE DALTON GANG

The Outlaw Band Exterminated While Raiding a Town.

Four Desperadoes and Four Citizens Were Killed.

A dispatch from Coffeyville, Kan., says The Dalton gang of outlaws, the most notorious in the West, was wiped off the face of the earth here a few days ago, but in the battle which resulted in their extermination three good citizens were killed and two fatally wounded. The desperadoes, who had grown bolder as they thought they were above all law, and that the officers of the county were powerless against them, attempted to raid the banks of Coffeyville, their old home, and met the fate which they so well merited. This was their first attempt at bank robbery and their last piece of outlawry.

The six outlaws came into town together on horseback about 9:30 o'clock, and, leaving their horses in an alley, walked rapidly across the square. Four entered Condon's Bank and two the First National. At Condon's Bank the desperadoes were told by Cashier Ball that the lock would not be open until 10 o'clock. Holding their Winchesters on Ball and Teller Carpenter, they said they would wait, taking, meanwhile, the money in the drawer.

Bob and Emmett Dalton were the two who took in the First National. Here were Cashier Ayres, his son Bert, and Teller W. H. Shepperd. They were forced to give up all the money in the safe, which was hastily shoved into bags. The Daltons then forced the three men out of the front door and followed right after them.

The alarm had in the mean time been given, and as the outlaws appeared George Cubine, a merchant, and Express Agent Cox shot one of them, badly wounding him. The outlaws then returned the fire, killing Cubine. The robbers in Condon's Bank shot out of the window, hitting Ayres and Brown. Both robbers then ran back through the bank, when they met Baldwin and fatally wounded him.

The citizens being thoroughly aroused by this time, were hot and heavy after them, and, after a fight in which City Marshall Connely was killed, succeeded in killing the four desperadoes named and mortally wounding Emmett.

Jim Spears, a livery stable keeper, with his Winchester rifle killed three of the outlaws in as many seconds. This created such a diversion that other citizens were enabled to get close enough to kill another of the robbers.

The two remaining robbers dropped their plunder and mounted their horses, but a posse was quickly in pursuit, and one more of the bandit gang fell from his horse mortally wounded about two miles from town. The sixth and last was being pursued at last accounts. The man who got away was Allie Ogee.

This is the old home of the Daltons, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the world should be rid of the gang here. Great excitement prevails, and if the other man is found he will be summarily dealt with. The large rewards for the capture of the outlaws, dead or alive, will, if the citizens' wishes are respected, go to the families of the murdered citizens.

All of the money was recovered to a cent and turned over to the bank that lost it. Emmett Dalton has made a partial confession that his gang was the same that robbed the Pacific Express car on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, at Adair station in the Indian Territory in July last, and committed other daring robberies.

The news was telegraphed to Parsons shortly after 10 o'clock, and General Superintendent Frey, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, with his special car, in which were thirty or forty trusty citizens with Winchesters and shotguns came to Coffeyville to assist in running the desperadoes to bay. They found on their arrival that there was but little work for them to do, as the plucky inhabitants at Coffeyville had wound up the careers of the desperadoes. The dead were:

Bob Dalton, Grant Dalton, Tom Heddy, and an unidentified desperado, making four dead outlaws: C. T. Connely, Marshal of Coffeyville; George Cubine, merchant; Charles Brown, shoemaker.

Fatally wounded—Emmett Dalton, desperado; Thomas G. Ayres, Cashier of the First National Bank; Lucius Baldwin, clerk in Brown's shoe store.

Slightly wounded—T. A. Reynolds, Louis Deitz.

The bodies of those of the attacking party who were killed were removed to their respective homes, while those of the dead bandits were allowed to remain where they had fallen until the arrival of the Coroner from Independence, who ordered them removed to the Court House. There he held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts.

During the time the bodies remained in the square they were viewed by hundreds of the people of this and surrounding towns, who, having heard of the battle, came in swarms to inspect the scene.

The Daltons were a numerous family. There were five boys and three girls. Of the boys, two are engaged in farming—one in Oklahoma, where the mother of the family lives, and one near Coffeyville, where three of the brothers met their death. The Daltons were second cousins of the noted James boys, who defied the law in Missouri for so many years, and through them were related to the Youngers, who are now serving life terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary of Minnesota.

POSTOFFICE DEFICIT.

Expenditures and Revenues of the Department for the Year.

The annual report of the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury, who has charge of the accounts of the Postal Service, shows that during the year ended June 30, 1892, the net revenues of the Postoffice Department were $70,930,476 and the expenditures $76,323,762, making a deficit for the year of $5,393,286, as compared with $5,730,677 for the year ended June 30, 1891.

The amount paid to railroads during the last fiscal year for transporting the mails was $27,190,814, which is an increase for the year of $1,283,681.

Four hundred and thirty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars was paid for steamboat service, $5,440,336 on account of Star route service and $780,756 for ocean mail service.

The amount paid out on account of service of previous years was $657,083.

During the year 240 fourth class postoffices were raised to the Presidential class and twenty-two third class offices were relegated to the fourth class, making a net increase of 218 during the year.

THE threshings of new wheat in Great Britain are generally disappointing. The mean quality for 1892 is at least thirty-six cents below that of 1891.

A BATCH OF HANGINGS.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Colored Girl Executed in South Carolina.

John Williams and Mildred Brown, the latter only thirteen years old, were hanged at Spartanburg, S. C., at 11:45 o'clock the other morning. Both were colored. Religious services were held in the jail by a colored preacher. The final services were held on the scaffold. The ropes were adjusted and the girl, Brown, cried: "I'm going home to die." Williams protested against his hanging. At 11:15 the trap fell, killing both instantly.

The crime for which Williams suffered death was the murder of Mayor Henneman, of Spartanburg. Mildred Brown murdered a baby because its father reproved her for an offence.

There were some peculiarly sad features attending the execution of the girl. She seemed to be entirely friendless, and during her last hours no one but her minister saw her. She bravely bore the ordeal, and gave no manifestations of fear. Williams and she shook hands with other prisoners on their way to death. Neither exhibited any emotion.

Anna Tribble was hanged at Newbury, S. C., for the murder of her infant last February. The Sheriff had to put her on the platform and fasten the noose by force. She protested her innocence to the last.

William Wilson, white, was hanged at Anderson, S. C., for the murder of his wife. He declared he did not know what he had done, and that he ought not to suffer for it. The jail was guarded by the local military company.

Tom Brock was hanged at Pickens, S. C., for the murder of Jerry Hughes, Town Marshal of that place, in June last. Brock was colored and about twenty years old.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 25	@	$2 30
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 65	@	2 75
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@	2 50
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 00	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 80	@	1 85
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24	@	24½
St. & Penn., firsts	21	@	23
Western, firsts	21½	@	22½
Western, seconds	20	@	21
Western, thirds	18	@	19
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@	23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@	22
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	22
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@	19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	—	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10	@	10½
Full cream, colored, fancy	10	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9½
Part skims, choice	6½	@	6¾
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	5¾
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	22½	@	23½
Western—Fresh, fancy	21½	@	21½
Fresh, prime	21½	@	21¾
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Green sorts, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet varieties, per bbl	—	@	—
Pears, Bartlett, per keg	1 50	@	3 00
Seckel, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb	5	@	6
Up river, Niagara, per lb	3	@	4
Up river, Concord, lb	2	@	2½
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	1 50	@	1 75
Poor to fair	60	@	1 00
Plums, up river, per crate	75	@	1 25
State, 10 lb basket	40	@	60
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl	5 00	@	6 25
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	20	@	23
1891, prime	—	@	21
1891, common to good	17	@	21
Old odds	5	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	14
Western, per lb	—	@	14
Spring Chickens, local, lb	11	@	12
Southern per lb	—	@	11
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	85
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	10	@	15
Old mixed weights	14	@	15
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@	18
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	12
Eastern, per lb		@	17
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@	18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	19
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	2 25
Light, per doz	3 00	@	3 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 87	@	2 12
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 87	@	2 00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	2 00	@	2 12
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 00	@	3 50
Long Island, per 1000	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, per crate	20	@	30
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	1 50	@	1 87
South Jersey, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78¾	@	80¼
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	50½	@	54
Oats—No. 2 White	39	@	39½
Mixed Western	36	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice	65	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	50	@	55
Lard—City Steam	7.75c	@	8c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	5¾	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 60
Lambs, per lb	7½	@	10
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 60	@	6 00
Dressed	7½	@	9

THE PYRAMIDS.

Something About Egypt's Huge Piles of Stone.

Climbing Up and Entering One of the Great Edifices.

Thousands of years before there were any dwellings on the sites since occupied by Jerusalem, Rome and Athens, at the very dawn of human history, when all the rest of the world was still wrapped in the thick gloom of prehistoric barbarism, a vast town of huge buildings rose not far from the present city, on the other side of the Nile, which was dotted with the boats of the ancient inhabitants. A forest of venerable date-trees casts its shadows upon the black soil, beneath which lie buried the builders of this city of a world gone by, of which nothing remains but the vast cemeteries, their position marked by an avenue of monuments. The famous pyramids of Gizeh, opposite Cairo, on the borders of the desert, form the last of these necropoli.

Every one is familiar with the appearance of these strange pyramids, these huge paradoxes of strictly geometrical form, so vast and so lofty that it was not until after fifty-eight centuries of development that the human race succeeded in erecting a building of greater height, whilst the loftiest pinnacle of the most aspiring Gothic belfry, however light and airy it be, did not soar higher than the point of the pyramid of Cheops before it was blunted by time. Nothing could be more confusing to the eye than the general appearance of these heaps of stones, in which no artistic conception plays the slightest part. The effects of perspective in these lines of mathematical regularity are most bizarre—huge bare triangles, the outlines shortened or lengthened, marked out like a diagram by the sun into flat bands of light and shade, the reflections in the sand of the four mighty angles varying according to the time of day. The sloping sides, which at a distance appear absolutely plain, are, when approached more nearly, discovered to be broken up into a series of projecting stones, like a huge staircase worn with age. It is somewhat difficult to judge at first sight the size of the pyramid, and the best way to measure the height is by climbing it! It is at a corner where the stages, which seem to have been made for a race of giants, are divided into smaller steps, either for the sake of mortals of lesser stature or by the action of time, that the ascent of the great pyramid of Cheops is made. We start, pushed from behind by one Arab guide, and dragged from above by another, with our eyes fully occupied with the dangers of the climb. Completely exhausted, altogether out of breath and with knees too stiff to move, we pause at last, feeling as if we had scaled all three monuments at once. But looking round, we find we are scarcely one-third of the distance up, and see our fellow-climbers looking like scattered ants upon the huge triangular mass. It is not until the platform at the top is reached, and the lungs are filled with the pure air of the heights, that any real idea is obtained of the monument of Cheops.

And what does this huge edifice contain? We must go down again to find out.

The entrance, which was walled up, is at a considerable height from the ground, in one of the faces of the pyramid, and looks like the porch of a cave cut in the living rock. A dark, gloomy-looking door opens on to a low narrow passage, with floor, walls and ceiling all lined with granite, polished till it is like ice. An Arab guide, with a candle in his hand, hoists you on to his shoulders and plunges with you into the slippery corridor, which descends rapidly to a hole in the rock on a level with the soil, going up again at the same angle. This opening gives access to a bare room, in which is a square hole, once the resting place of the mummy of one of the Pharaohs. The rest of the interior consists of two or three narrow passages, resembling cavities made in oak timber by the teredo, with two other chambers similar to that known as the King's, all faced with granite, without a moulding or ornament of any kind; airless enclosures, where no chink admits a ray of light or sunshine; huge masses of compact limestone, wrapt in utter night and silence. Such is the strange monument to build up which Cheops caused mountains of stone to be removed by whole nations of people, who perished at their task beneath the whips of the convict guards.

Signs of a Mild Winter.

"Snipe flew South two weeks later than usual this fall, and that is one reason why I predict that next winter will be uncommonly mild," said an old Lackawanna Valley (Penn.) weather prophet. "Swallows stayed North three weeks after their regular time to leave, and that is another good sign of an open winter. Robins are still here, and I am glad of it, but they would have flown South ten days ago if they hadn't felt it in their bones that we are going to have a late fall and a warm winter. A woodcock that I shot the other day had only a few feathers on it, and that's another sure sign of a warm fall and a mild winter. My wagon wheel ran over a cock partridge in Roaring Brook township last week, and when I picked up the dead bird I found that it was very thinly feathered. So much for the silent language of the birds as a forecast of the weather for six months.

"Now take the animals for more signs. I trapped a coon in my cornfield the other night. He was as poor as a crow, and that means that the weather will be so mild next winter that he will be able to be afield every day, instead of having to hibernate, as he did last winter. At this time last fall the coons were as fat as pigs, and they lived on the fat while they were cooped up in the trees on account of the cold weather. Next winter the coons won't have to lie dormant at all, and bears will roam over the scrub oak ridges from Christmas to Easter. The fur of woodchucks is much thinner than usual and that is a sure indication of an open winter.

"Rattlesnakes are crawling over the huckleberry patches as lively as they were in mid-summer, and that is another good sign that the consumption of coal will be much smaller next winter than it was last winter. Blacksnakes are also as thick as they were two months ago. Last year they took to their dens the 1st of September.

"Buckwheat is poorly filled everywhere, and that fact tells me that the winter will be so warm that nobody will hanker for pancakes more than once a month. All the signs in the bird, the animal, the reptile, and the vegetable kingdoms point to a milder winter than we have experienced in a decade, and I predict that coal will be lower before New Year's."—[New York Sun.

Skeleton of a Snake.

To the casual observer the serpent is a helpless creature of imperfect organization, while in reality his skeleton is a marvel of mechanical contrivances. True, he possesses no feet, but Sir Richard Owens says: "The serpent has neither hands nor talons, yet it can outwrestle the athlete or crush the tiger in the embrace of its ponderous overlapping folds. Far from licking up its food as it glides along, the serpent lifts up its crushed prey and presents it grasped in the coil as in a hand to the gaping, slime-dropping mouth."

Professor Huxley regards the vertebræ of a snake as the most perfect piece of anatomy in the world. No mechanism is so simple, yet so thorough. The skeleton consists of a skull, backbone and ribs. The different vertebræ are connected by joints and two ribs are attached, one on each side. These form a number of legs, as it were, by means of which the body assumes those sinuous curves which one cannot fail to admire. All movement is in the horizontal plane, no motion being accomplished by vertical undulations.

Of the fifteen hundred snakes known to naturalists, only a very few are poisonous—indeed, these are the exceptions. There are fifteen varieties to be found in America, and but three of these are venomous—the rattlesnake, the copperhead and the water moccasin.—[New York Herald.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Stammering is almost unknown among savages.

Opossums are the only animals that make a more elaborate toilet than cats.

Strawberries four inches in diameter have been grown in Oregon, near Colville.

Among the newer popular diversions in the line of athletics is that of walking backward.

In China they believe that women by clinging to vegetarianism will become men on judgment day.

Among the wealthy classes of Japan it is considered undignified to ride a horse going faster than a walk.

Among the curious things they dig out of the ground in Jasper County, Missouri, are petrified butterflies.

A fourteen-year-old boy at San Jose, Cal., thrashed his father because he ordered him to bring in some hay.

In Germany married men wear wedding rings, a custom which many writers have advocated in other countries.

In Corfu sheets of paper pass for money; one sheet buys one quart of rice, or twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

The largest whale ever captured was the prize of a New London (Conn.) whaler in 1884. It yielded 168 barrels of oil.

Among the Zulus the mother-in-law cannot face the son-in-law, but must hide, or pretend to do so, whenever she sees him.

The first oil well was discovered in Wayne County, Kentucky, in 1829, thirty years before the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania.

The extreme western boundary of the United States, the island of Altoo, is as far west of San Francisco as that city is west of Bangor.

Charles D. Poung of Denver, Col., has built a perfect miniature locomotive, which is but five feet long and weighs but 235 pounds.

A woman in Paris recently committed suicide by applying leeches all over her body, dying from exhaustion of the capillary system.

A shower of frogs came from the clouds during a rain storm in Mexico, Mo. A farmer says that over 10,000 living frogs fell on his land.

So light is the spider's web that a pound weight of it will reach around the world, and then leave enough to reach from New York to San Francisco.

The weeds on the monitor Monadnock, which vessel has been lying for some time past at the Mare Island (Cal.) dockyard, were found the other day to be from three to four inches long.

Vines on Walls.

In a recent report of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is asserted that the common notion that vines covering walls tend to produce or promote dampness is so far from being true that the contrary is the case, such covered walls being drier than those exposed. A moment's reflection would suggest that a thicket of leaves acts as a thatch, throwing off rain and keeping walls dry. They also have the further effect of preventing walls from being heated by the sun, so that in case of dwellings where the walls are covered during the summer the rooms are perceptibly cooler in consequence.

The ivy, in climates suited to it, is probably the finest evergreen for clinging to and covering the walls, but the persistency of its foliage has been objected to, inasmuch as it prevents the sun from warming the walls during clear days in winter. A vine which possesses an abundance of foliage in summer and becomes deciduous in winter is therefore to be preferred, and the best plant to meet these requirements is the Japan ivy. This plant is nearly allied to the Virginia creeper, which adorns and enriches the wood with its rich autumn columns.—[Chicago Times.

Hurt His Feelings.

Weary Wiggins—I've been insulted.

Tired Traddles—Who insulted you?

Weary Wiggins—That mud painted old granger over there offered me twenty-five cents a day to pose fur a scarecrow in his cornpatch.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

There is an aluminum boat.

Germany has a 4000-ton forging press.

The producing power of the banana is 44 times as great as that of the potato.

The best road, according to Parisian experts, for hardness and unwearable service is made of volcanic scoria.

Though the next total solar eclipse does not take place until April 15, 1893, astronomers are already astir making plans for observing it.

Probably the heaviest rudder on record is that made for the British torpedo boat Vulcan. It was forged in a single piece and weighs 22 tons.

It has been found that the leakage of the electric current into water causes the evolution of a large quality of electrolytic gas that is dangerously explosive in mines.

A single glass eye can rarely be worn more than a year without being polished, for the surface becomes roughened by the action of tears, etc., and irritates the lids as they rub over it.

A magnet at Willett's Point, Long Island, N. Y., is considered the largest and strongest in the world. It is made of two fifteen inch Dahlgren guns, wound around with eight miles of cable and charged with electricity.

An English physician who has made a study of bronchial diseases says that women teachers are subject to a peculiar throat affection. He recommends that they be taught in training schools how to manage the voice.

Scientists have estimated that every year a layer equal to fourteen feet of the entire surface of all oceans and other waters is taken up into the atmosphere in the shape of vapor, to fall as rain and again flow back into the seas.

There are divers places on the continent of Africa and the islands of Sumatra and Borneo where a certain kind of sun-dial, being fully fixed, the gnomon thereof will cast no shadow at all during several seasons of the year.

Professor Brown-Sequard has said that in condensing the watery vapor coming from the human lungs, he obtained a poisonous liquid capable of producing almost immediate death. This poison is an organic alkali, and not a microbe or series of microbes.

It has been found that horseflies, bees, bumblebees and other insects of that ilk can be held by the legs and made to produce the humming or buzzing noises so characteristic of the two-winged insect family, even though their wings be entirely removed; and that a partial (say the clipping of a half or two-thirds of each wing) removal of the organs of flight only serves to increase the shrillness of the noise.

A stitch is a sharp, spasmodic pain in the muscles of the side like the piercing of a needle and is very apt to be produced if exercise is taken after a hearty meal. This arises because the nervous energy necessary for the proper working of the muscles in exercise is engaged in another direction, namely, is assisting the digestion of the food. Anything that interferes with the proper supply of nervous energy required for exercise, whether it be debility or the process of digestion, or exhaustion arising from overexertion, is apt to cause this spasmodic wain.

Wonderful Shawls.

I bought a shawl in Moscow, writes Frank G. Carpenter, which is so large that it would cover the biggest double bed in America and so fine that it will go through a lady's ring. It was made by the peasants of Orenburg, and is of the kind known as ring shawls. It was made entirely by hand. The fine lace work of these Russian peasants is wonderful. The velvets made by them are noted all over Europe. Some of them bring $5 a yard. They make carpets which are equal to those of Persia and Turkey.

Foiled.

Maude (trying to get rid of her little brother)—Dan, isn't papa calling you?

Dan—Yes, but he don't want me. He only wants to let Mr. Softie know he is home.—[New York Herald.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 16.

Lesson Text: "Peter's Vision," Acts x., 1-20—Golden Text: Acts x., 34—Commentary.

A long lesson and brief space for comments again compels me to omit the text and ask the student to read with Bible in hand.

1. Other leaders of hundreds in the Roman army are mentioned in Math. viii., 5-13; xvii., 54, and elsewhere in the Acts. Jesus said of the one mentioned in Matt. viii. that He had not seen such faith in Israel as in him.

2. Note the goodness of this centurion, and yet we must conclude from chapter xi., 14, that withal he was not a saved man. He was devout, feared God, gave alms and prayed always, but none of those however good can give salvation. Prove this from Rom. iv., 5; Eph. ii., 8, 9, I Cor. xiii., 1-3. He was, however, an earnest seeker, and did as well as he knew, and God gave him light.

3. God gave dreams and visions to Abimeleck, Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar and others who were Gentiles, but there was a special reason for this revelation to this Gentile, partly because he so honestly lived up to the light he had. "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine" (John vii., 17).

4. He recognized in the angel a superior person, and with awe and reverence asked, "What is it, Lord?" He was immediately assured that God had heard his prayers and observed his devotion. If this was true of Cornelius, how much more of all who are saved by Jesus's blood and ask things according to His will. What confidence we should have (I John v., 14, 15).

5, 6. God knows where to put His hand upon a man whom He can use. He knows the town we live in and the house in which we dwell or sojourn. He recognizes also our occupation and the people whom we entertain in our house. He notices the location of our house. In fact, "All things are naked and opened to the eyes of Him with whom we have to do" (Heb. iv., 13).

7. Observe his promptness. He delayed not to do as he was told, but calling two servants and a soldier he hastened to obey orders. The soldier also is called a devout man. The example of such a centurion would tell upon all about him and upon some with marked effect.

8. They were men whom he could rely upon, he told them all that the angel had told him, and sent them to Joppa. He had perfect confidence in the angel, and cheerfully did as he was told. "Willing and obedient, will always obtain blessing" (Isa. i., 19).

9. Cæsarea was probably not less than fifty miles north of Joppa, so that if the servants left the same evening that Cornelius received the vision they would reach Joppa some time the next day. Now notice how God prepares Peter for their coming. When they are not far from Joppa Peter is led by the Spirit to go upon the housetops for prayer. Cornelius was a praying man, Peter was a praying man; it is to such that God reveals Himself.

10. While waiting for food for his body God lays His hand upon him, he falls into a trance and sees heavenly things and is taught a great lesson. "Man doth not live by bread only," and Job could say, "I have esteemed (or laid up, margin) the words of His mouth more than my necessary food" (Deut. viii., 3; Job xxiii., 12.)

11. This is one of seven verses in the Bible which speak of heaven opened. The others are Ezek. i., 1; Math. iii., 16; John i, 51; Acts viii., 56; Rev. iv., 1; xix., 11. In every case it is to reveal something concerning Christ or His church.

12. The great variety of animals seen in this vision would include many which were to a Jew unclean. All Gentiles were considered unclean by the Jews, and the thought of a Gentile enjoying equal spiritual privileges with a Jew without being circumcised, etc., was simply too absurd to be entertained.

13. A voice from heaven commands Peter to rise, kill and eat; but Peter, though a Jew, is not so obedient as the Gentile centurion. The word of Mary to the servants at the marriage in Cana (John ii., 5) is a very helpful one, "Whatsoever He saith unto you do it."

14. Peter boasts of his obedience to the law in that he had never eaten anything unclean. It sounds strange to hear boasting of ceremonial cleanliness from one who had denied his Master and forsaken Him, and on more than one occasion allowed satan to speak and act through him.

15. Jesus had taught His disciples that not what they ate would defile them, but that which cometh out of the mouth from the heart (Matt, xv., 11). And even Peter should have known that it is always safe to do as God tells us. He did learn his lesson, however, at this time before God got through with him, for in verse 28 he says, "God hath showed me that I should not call any one common or unclean." Some of us seem to learn very slowly.

16. God is very patient with us and sets us the same lesson again and again till we learn it. God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not (Job xxxiii., 14). If we were a hundreth part as patient with each other as God is with us, how much we might accomplish for Him!

17. While Peter wondered as to the meaning of this vision the three men from Cornelius stood before the house—three Gentiles, unclean in Jewish eyes, but God is no respecter of persons (verse 34). How beautifully God makes events to coincide as to accomplish His pleasure!

18. While Peter was pondering the three men were asking for him by name. They had both of his names correctly. Had they simply asked for Simon, the owner of the house might have thought that they meant him; but the inquiry is very plain—it is for Simon Peter. God can make plain the man He wants.

19. The Holy Spirit is ever ready to guide those who are willing to be guided. With Father, Son and Spirit for us (Rom. viii., 26, 31, 34), how can we fail to be led aright if we are only willing to be guided? Let our motto be, "Ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint" (II Sam. xv., 15).

20. There is no room for doubt when God calls or speaks. The Father sent Jesus, Jesus sends us (John xvii., 18). We must learn to see God in everything. Having committed our way unto Him, and being ready, willing and obedient, we can count upon Him to lead us in His way and make it very plain.—Lesson Helper.

A WHALING steamer has arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from a two-and-half years' voyage. Her catch for the cruise was thirty-eight whales (the largest on record), whose bone and oil represent $400,000. She was two years housed in the ice, and lost several of her crew from drowning and other causes.

CANADA will some day appreciate that honesty is the best policy, even in dealing with neighbors.

MME. DERLINE.

Prince Agenor was literally beside himself on Friday, April 19, 1889, at the opera during the second act of "Sigurd." The prince hurried from box to box, and his enthusiasm kept growing.

"That blond! Ah! That blond! She's an ideal, that blond! Look at that blond! Do you know that blond?"

At last he found Palmer, the banker.

"The name, the name of that blond in the Sainte-Mesmes box?"

"Mme. Derline."

"Is there a M. Derline?"

"Assuredly—a notary—my notary—the Sainte-Mesmes' notary. And if you you want to see Mme. Derline closer come to my house to the ball next Thursday. She will be there."

After the opera, when people were going out, the prince took a position at the foot of the grand staircase. He had entrapped two of his friends.

"Come," he said to them, "I want to show you the most beautiful woman in Paris."

Just as he said that there was standing within two paces of the prince an alert young man attached to one of the morning newspapers, a newspaper widely read. This young man had a sharp ear. He caught as it flew the expression of Prince Agenor, whose high position in society he knew. He managed to avoid meeting the prince, but when Mme. Derline was about to pass the young reporter was clever enough to overhear, without losing a single word, the conversation of the three brilliant noblemen.

Mme. Derline arose the next morning at 8 o'clock. Her maid came in, placed a salver on a little table, lit a big fire in the open grate and withdrew. There were on the salver a cup of chocolate and a newspaper—the same thing every morning.

Mme. Derline touched the rim of the cup to her lips and burned herself. So she had to wait awhile. She put down the cup, took the paper, unfolded it, and rapidly, with a look, ran through the six columns on the first page. At the bottom, at the very bottom of the sixth column, she found these lines:

"Last night there was a very brilliant representation of 'Sigurd' at the opera. Many of the most distinguished women of fashion were there—the handsome Duchesse de Montaiglon, the pretty Comtesse Verdiniere de Lardac, the admirable Marquise de Muriel and the piquant Baroness de Myrvoix.

"We have to announce a new star that has suddenly come to shine in the Parisian constellation. The house was in ecstasies over a blond with sad eyes. with eyes like steel, and whose shoulders—ah! what shoulders! Those shoulders were the event of the evening. On all sides people were asking: 'Who is she?' 'Who is she?' 'To whom belong those divine shoulders?'

"To whom? We know, and our readers will thank us for telling them the name of this marvelous beauty—it is Mme. Derline."

Her name! She had read her name! She grew dizzy. Her eyes crossed each other. All the letters of the alphabet seemed to dance like mad in the newspaper. After awhile they grew quieter, stopped and got back into their places. She managed to find it again—her name—and took up her reading:

"It is Mme. Derline, the wife of one of the most esteemed and richest notaries of Paris. The Prince de Nerins, whose word carries authority in these matters, said last night to every one he met, 'That is the most beautiful woman in Paris.' We are entirely of that opinion."

She finished reading, and a sudden anxiety seized her.

"Edward? What will Edward say?"

Edward was her husband. She had never in her life called any other man than her husband by his first name. He was loved, this notary, and almost at the moment she asked herself what Edward would say Edward hurriedly opened the door.

"Why do these newspaper men meddle in what doesn't concern them? This is an outrage! Your name! Look at it there; your name in this paper!"

Mme. Derline very sweetly and gently set about bringing this rebel to reason.

"Why this rage, this great vexation? They accuse you of being the husband of the most beautiful woman in Paris. Is that, then, so horrible, a misfortune so frightful?"

Reduced to obedience, M. Derline went down stairs to his office to make money for the most beautiful woman in Paris.

A very wise and a very timely occupation, because scarcely had Mme. Derline been left alone when a thought came into her head that would rid the notary's strong box of a very pretty bundle of bank notes.

It seemed to her that her new position imposed new duties upon her. She could not present herself at the Palmers' ball without a new dress and one from a celebrated hand. So she ordered her carriage in the afternoon and resolutely gave her coachman the address of M. Arthur, one of the most illustrious dressmakers in Paris.

"Oh, madame, a ball dress—a splendid gown for Thursday," said that august dignitary; "I don't dare make such a promise, because I could not fulfill it. There are responsibilities to which I never expose myself"——

Two tears, two little tears, glistened on the edge of her lashes. M. Arthur felt himself moved. A woman, a pretty woman, weeping there before him. Never had such homage been paid to his genius.

"Mon Dieu, madame, I am anxious to make the effort—a very simple dress"——

"Oh, no, not simple; on the contrary, very striking—brilliant in the highest degree. Two of my friends are your customers" (she told him their names) "and I, I am Mme. Derline"——

"Mme. Derline! You are Mme. Derline!"

It was theatrical, absolutely theatrical.

Mme. Derline returned the next day and the next after that, and every day until the eve of the famous Thursday, and every time she went back, while waiting her turn to try on her gown, she ordered dresses, very plain, but nevertheless costing 700 to 800 francs.

Nor was that all. The day of the first visit to M. Arthur, when Mme. Derline walked out of the fine place she was grieved, absolutely grieved at the sight of her coupe. It had been her mother-in-law's coupe and had rolled around the streets of Paris for fifteen years.

Mme. Derline only entered this shocking coupe to be driven to a very illustrious carriage maker's.

That night, adroitly seizing the psychological moment, she explained to M. Derline that she had seen a certain little black coupe, lined with deep blue satin, that would divinely frame her new gowns.

The coupe was bought next day by M. Derline, who himself began to realize the extent of his new duties. But next day he saw it was impossible to harness to that pretty toy of a coupe the old horse that drew the old carriage, and equally impossible to put on the box the old coachman who drove the old horse.

That is why on Thursday, April 25, at 10:30 p. m., a very handsome sorrel mare, driven by a very correct English coachman, drew M. and Mme. Derline to the Palmers' house. Nevertheless, yet one thing was lacking—a little groom by the English coachman's side. But one must use a certain discretion. The most beautiful woman in Paris proposed to wait for ten days before asking for the little groom.

While she mounted the staircase at the Palmers' she distinctly heard the repeated little blows of her heartbeats. She entered, and for the first minute she enjoyed the delicious sensation of success. Yes, decidedly all went well. She was in the way of having all Paris at her feet. And sure of herself, more confident, more courageous, more rash, she advanced, leaning on M. Palmer's arm, who introduced her on the way to counts, marquises and dukes.

Palmer suddenly said to her:

"I am anxious to present to you one of your greatest admirers, who the other night at the opera could talk of nothing else but your beauty—the Prince de Nerins."

Mme. Derline was not to see the Prince de Nerins that night. Nevertheless he had counted surely on going to Palmer's house and presiding at the apotheosis of his notary's wife. But he dined at his club and permitted himself to be persuaded to go to a first performance at a small theater. They played an operetta cast in the classic mold. The principal character was a young queen, who was always escorted by four regulation ladies of honor.

Three of these young ladies were well known to first nighters as having figured in a good many finales of operettas and in not a few processions of fairies. But the fourth—oh, the fourth! She was new, a magnificent brunette of the most surprising beauty. When the audience was leaving, Prince de Nerins said to every one who would listen to him:

"That brunette! Hein! That brunette! There's nothing like her in any other theater. She's the most beautiful woman in Paris. The most beautiful."

The next morning Mme. Derline found in the fashionable intelligence of her newspaper ten lines about the Palmers' ball. The marchionesses, the countesses and the duchesses who were there were named, but of her, Mme. Derline, not a word—not one word.

And to make it worse, he who wrote about the theatrical performance lauded in enthusiastic terms the beauty of the ideal lady of honor and said, "Moreover, the Prince de Nerins declared that incontestably Mlle. Miranda was the most beautiful woman in Paris."

Mme. Derline threw the paper in the fire. She did not wish her husband to know that she was no longer the most beautiful woman in Paris.

Nevertheless she held on to the great dressmaker and the English coachman, but she has never dared to ask for the little groom.—Translated from the French of Ludovig Halevy for the New York World.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 29-'92. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Jacob Miller, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r.,
Sept. 6, 1892.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, A FARM in Union township (Hare's valley), about one mile west of Mapleton, and bounded by lands of Marion Robley, John Kilgore, John Shoop, J. M. Wakefield, and others; containing 225 ACRES, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and most of balance is well timbered; having thereon a Log Dwelling House, Log Barn and other buildings.

The farm is located near to a good market. Much of the cleared land is meadow land. There is a well of never failing water near the house and the Hare's valley creek runs through the place. There is a good orchard near the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, the remainder of the one-third at the confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest; the whole to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 21, '92-3t. Admr. of Jacob Miller, Dec'd.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON,	J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE,	J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON,	EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING,	A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER,	GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.	

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICA PUBLISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually being replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Arriving at J. G. Miller's Dry Goods

New Fall and Winter Goods.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail. No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed. No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,
Philadelphia, Pa

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczéma, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

RIPANS TABULES